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6279
1914



O.S. Jones Seed Co.
SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA.



REID'S YELLOW DENT. This corn is a gross feeder, highly bred, and stalks are rank with abundant foliage. Northern-grown seed planted in a Southern latitude will mature in 105 to 110 days, being a medium early maturing variety for Missouri and Kansas. The ear hangs on a small shank and is medium in length, measuring 8 to 10½ inches. Like all our seed corn, our stock of Reid's Yellow Dent is strictly Dakota-grown. While Reid's Southern-grown will not mature in less than 120 days, our Dakota-grown seed should mature at least 16 days earlier, and this is an advantage that should not be overlooked by the corn planters of Iowa, Indiana, Nebraska, Illinois, Kansas and Missouri. The ears in our stock are large and well filled with deep kernels. The price which we quote you on this corn is very low, compared with the fine stock we have to offer. Carefully selected and tested. Hand sorted, shelled and graded. Per peck, \$1.00; per bushel, \$2.50; five bushels or more, \$2.25 per bushel.

Kansas, Sept. 25.

O. S. JONES SEED COMPANY, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Gentlemen: Replying to your inquiry as to the success we have met with in planting corn bought of you, we wish to say that after experimenting for several years with seed corn grown in Iowa and Illinois, that we are more than pleased with the results from your Northern-Grown Seed. We planted your Iowa Silver Mine and Reid's Yellow Dent; both varieties were a good stand and on a low estimate will produce at least 75 bushels to the acre. We are convinced that Northern-Grown Seed Corn is much surer for a crop, and faster growing, maturing earlier than seed grown in our immediate locality.

Yours respectfully,

D. M. BLIVENS & SON.

A Kitchen Garden

Is as necessary in the back yard of the city home as it is behind the barn on the farm. A plot not over 16x25 ft. in size will return to anyone several hundred per cent net profit for a very little care and effort, if sown with the right kind of vegetables, and it may be bordered and hedged about with flowers in such a way as to make it a thing of beauty also.

There are few city homes which do not have 400 or more square feet that may be given over to this purpose, and, of course, on every farm this is likewise true. To make this unused portion of the city man's back yard profitable, and this small portion of the ordinary farm not only profitable but pleasurable, we are going to give a list of vegetables and flowers that may be grown thereon at such low price that you cannot help but be interested in this "kitchen garden collection." With this collection we will send, absolutely free of all charge, full cultural directions and a diagram which will make the planting, cultivation and harvesting of the crop easy and delightful. These cultural directions are gleaned from our personal experience extending over more than eighteen years, and we believe are worth more than the price asked for the seeds.

On the next page you will find a full list of the vegetable and flower seeds contained in the "kitchen garden" package, and the price thereof. The price being the same whether ordered from our catalog or your own retail dealer.

This "kitchen garden" package is offered simply as an advertisement in order to introduce our seeds, and we assure you that all the seeds listed in this package have real quality and productiveness, and are as good as any seeds that grow.

CLUB OFFER

We want to have as many people try our Kitchen Garden Collection to prove to them the quality and productiveness of our seeds as we possibly can.

Free—To any of our customers who will take orders for two or more of the Kitchen Garden Collections, sending the money with their order, we will send FREE, postpaid, one dozen Jones Superb Gladiolus Bulbs, Mixed, which sell at 50c per dozen. Don't miss the opportunity to secure these free bulbs, as they are the most beautiful bloomers that were ever introduced.

O. S. JONES SEED CO.

A Kitchen Garden Complete

Enough Vegetables to Last You From Early Springtime
Until Winter for Only 94c, Less than
Half Regular Price

1/3 pkt. Jones Everbearing Garden Peas.....	10c
1 pkt. Jones Webber Wax Beans.....	5c
1 pkt. Jones White Mexican Sweet Corn.....	10c
1 pkt. Japanese Climbing Cucumbers	5c
1 pkt. All Head Early Cabbage.....	5c
1 pkt. Lettuce—Grand Rapids Forcing.....	5c
1 pkt. Detroit Early Turnip Beet.....	5c
1 pkt. Ox Heart Carrot	5c
1 pkt. Dakota Farmer Tomato	10c
1 pkt. Yellow Pear Tomato.....	5c
1 pkt. Jones Delicious Musk Melon.....	10c
1 pkt. Kleckley Water Melon	5c
1 pkt. Purple Top White Globe Turnip.....	5c
1/2 oz. Jones Yellow Globe Onion.....	15c
1 oz. White Icicle Radish	10c
1 oz. Jones Scarlet Globe Radish.....	10c
1 pkt. Parsnip Seed	5c
1 pkt. Parsley Seed	5c
1 pkt. Spinach	5c
1 pkt. Sunflower Seed	5c
1 oz. Sweet Peas—Countess Spencer Mixed.....	35c
1 pkt. Pinks, Double Fancy Mixed	5c
1 pkt. Pansies, Jones Giant Mixed.....	10c
1 pkt. Asters, Victoria Finest Mixed	10c
1 pkt. Cypress Vine	5c
1 pkt. Bachelor Buttons	5c
1 oz. Nasturtiums Tall Climbing.....	10c

\$2.20

Full cultural directions and a diagram showing how to plant your garden to the best advantage given free with this collection.

Enclosed find money order for 94c, for which send me the Kitchen Garden Collection, postpaid, to my address.

Name

Postoffice

County

State

NINTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

O. S. Jones Seed Co.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.

President
O. S. JONES

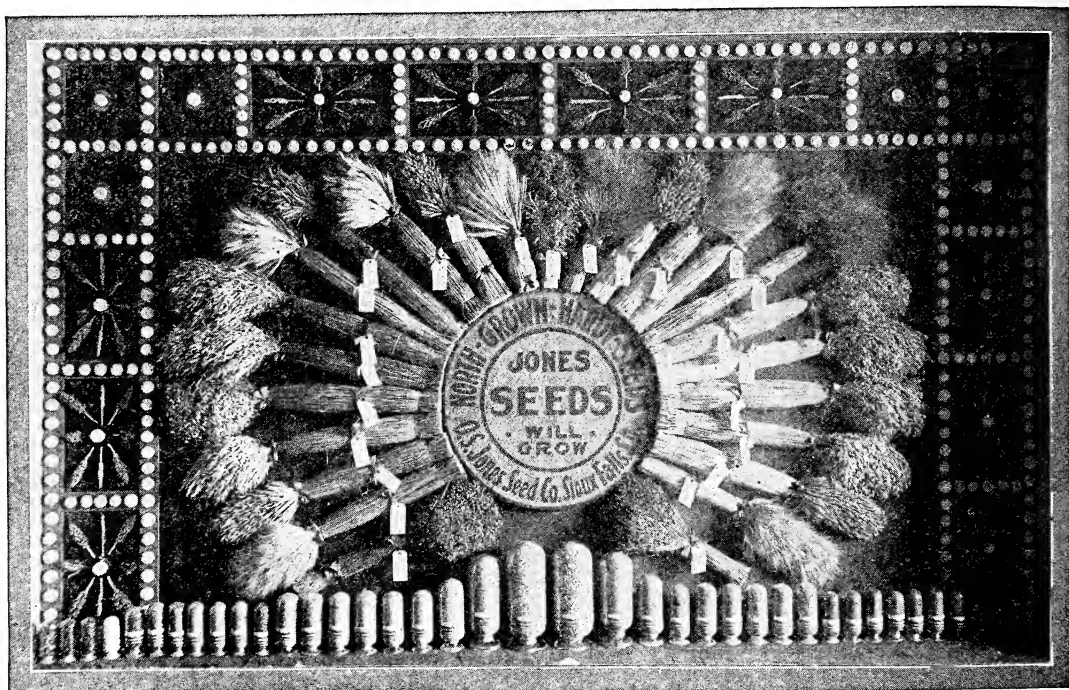
Vice-President
H. R. DENNIS

Secretary and Treasurer
ROGER DENNIS

Capital Stock \$300,000.00



THE ABOVE is reproduced from a photograph of our building, built at a cost, including real estate and fixed machinery, of \$65,000.00. It is 44 by 150 feet, of reinforced concrete construction, three stories high above the basement, which is full size and also full concrete. The elevator in the rear runs up two stories higher than the building and contains twelve bins with a capacity of 30,000 bushels, also of full concrete construction, making it rat and mice proof as well as fire proof. The plant is equipped with the most modern machinery and our grain and grass seeds are free from dirt and fowl seeds. Our building is without exception the most thoroughly modern seed house in the West.



The above is a photograph of an exhibit of grains and seeds grown on our seed farm, one and one-half miles from Sioux Falls

In presenting you our Ninth Annual Catalog, we hope that the past season has been a profitable one for you. We thank you for your generous patronage in the past and will endeavor to merit your continued confidence. For nine years we have supplied a most critical private and professional trade in every district of the United States, as well as many shipments to foreign countries. Everywhere our northern-grown seeds have merited the requirements of a critical seed-growing public. We invite your continued patronage and assure you that every order, large or small, will have our prompt attention. In 1894 O. S. Jones, President and General Manager, first took up the work of specialized farming and gardening and the production of certain garden and field seeds. During these years he has, from his own growing, shipped thousands of bushels of seed potatoes and corn to southern states, also quantities of certain garden seeds, besides filling large local demands. His early experience, scientific and agricultural training, his wide and specialized experience, have especially fitted him as a producer of garden and field seeds, and a competent judge and distributor of varieties of seeds especially adapted to all climatic conditions. All our field seeds are grown by or under the supervision of some one of our experts, insuring to the public seeds true to type, pure and of the highest germination. As to the reliability of the O. S. Jones Seed Company, we refer you to any bank in Sioux Falls, or Bradstreet.

Artichoke

Seeds may be sown indoors and plants potted same as the Tomato and set out in May, or can be sown in hills outside, and thinned out to one plant in hill. It makes a good growth the first year, and some may be obtained during August and September; but the next year all plants will flower and continue to do so for years. In two or three years the crowns may get too large, in which case they should be divided into two or four pieces to a hill. This work should be done when growth is about to start in the spring, and they will make good plants and flower the first year.

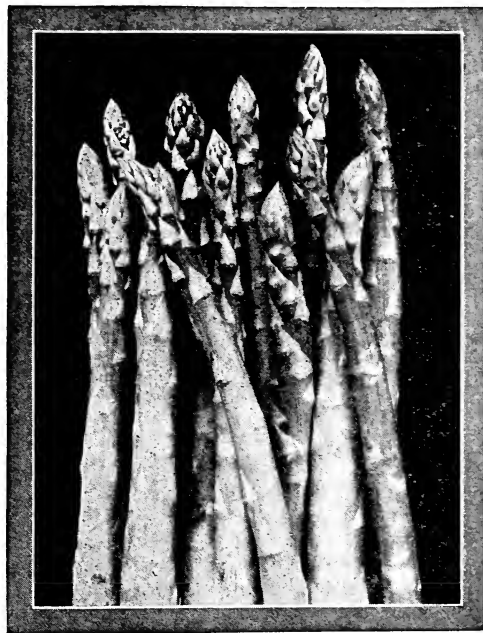
LARGE GLOBE OR PARIS. The best sort for general use. Plant vigorous and hardy, leaves silver gray, ribs reddish at the base and without spines. Buds large, nearly round; scales pale green, shading to violet at the base. No other variety has such a broad, thick and fleshy receptacle or bottom. Height of stem about 2½ feet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c; lb., \$6.00.

Asparagus Seed

Culture: Beds are usually formed by setting roots one or two years old, which can be procured from us. If you wish to grow plants from the seed yourself, pour hot, but not boiling, water on the seed and let stand until cool; pour it off and repeat two or three times with fresh hot water. Then sow in drills one foot apart and two inches deep in light, rich soil. When the plants are well up, thin to about one inch apart and give frequent and thorough cultivation during the summer. If this has been well done the plants will be fit to set the next spring. The permanent bed should be prepared by deep plowing or spading and thoroughly enriching the ground with stable ma-



Long Island Half Dwarf



Columbian Mammoth White

nure or other fertilizer; a moist, sandy soil is best. If the subsoil is not naturally loose and friable, it should be made so by thoroughly stirring. Set the plants about four inches deep and one or two feet apart in rows four to six feet apart.

BARR'S MAMMOTH. The stalks are very large, sometimes nearly an inch in diameter, with few scales; the stalks retain their thickness completely up to the top and have close round heads. They are quick growing, tender and succulent, entirely free from woody fiber. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; per lb., 75c.

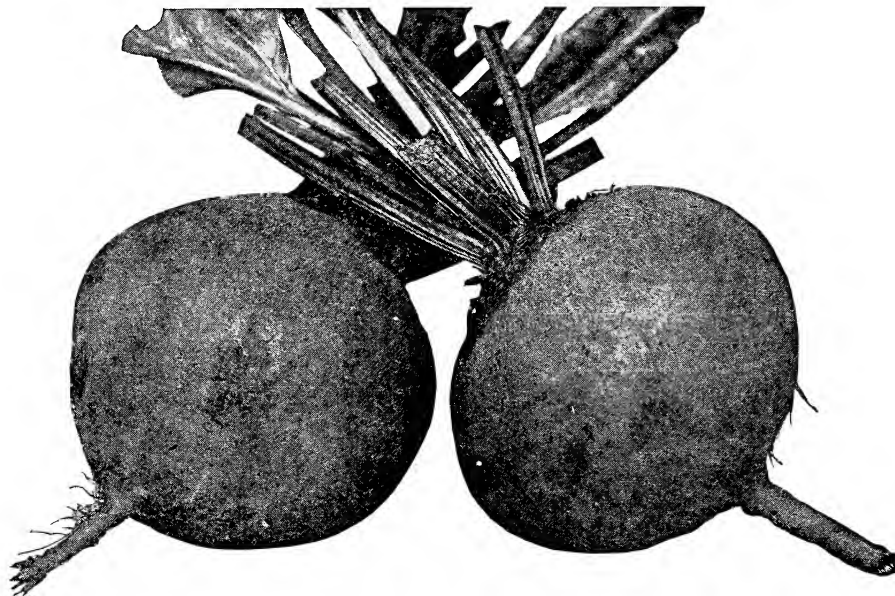
COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE. This large stalked strain produces white stalks above the surface, which are nearly as fine flavored as the best green-stalked varieties. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; per lb., 75c.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS. \$1.35 per 100; \$5.50 per 1,000.

Brussels Sprouts

LONG ISLAND HALF DWARF. An American variety, thoroughly acclimated; dwarf, robust habit; will endure the climatic changes better than the foreign sorts, and much freer from mildew and aphids. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

Table Beet



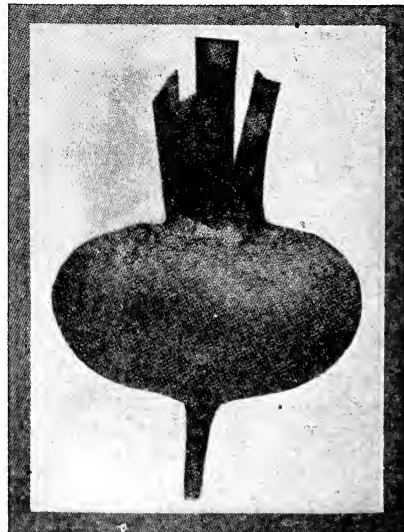
Culture: The best results are obtained on a deep, rich, sandy loam. For general crop sow in freshly prepared soil as soon as the ground will permit, in rows eighteen inches apart, covering about an inch deep and pressing the soil firmly over the seed. When the plants are well established thin out to 4 inches apart in the row. For winter use, the turnip varieties may be sown in June so as to mature late in the season; the roots are stored in a cellar and covered with sand or sandy soil to prevent wilting, or they may be kept out doors in pits such as are used for apples and potatoes.

DETROIT DARK RED TURNIP. Long experience has shown this variety to be the best, not only for market gardeners, but for home use. It is also by far the best for canning, making a strikingly handsome product much superior to that obtained from any other variety. Its small, upright growing top, early maturing and splendid shape and color of the root makes it popular with every one who plants it. Leaf, stem and veins dark red, blade green, root globular or ovoid and very smooth; color of skin dark blood red, flesh deep red zoned with darker shade, very crisp, tender and sweet and remaining so for a long time. We believe this variety will produce a crop more uniform in shape, color and quality than any other beet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1b., 75c.

HALF LONG BLOOD. This is an entirely distinct variety and we consider it by far the best for winter and spring use. Root deep red, symmetrical, three times as long as thick and always smooth and handsome. The flesh is rich, dark red, very sweet, crisp and tender, never becoming woody, even in portions above ground; retains its good quality longer than other sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1b., 75c.

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN BLOOD TURNIP. Best variety for forcing crop out of doors, small tops. Leaves dark green, shaded and veined with dark red. Root very dark red, moderately thick, about two inches in diameter when mature. Flesh dark purplish red, zoned lighter shade; firm, crisp, tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 30c; 1b., \$1.00.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN—Resembles the Egyptian only in its extreme earliness. Top small, roots globe shaped, very smooth; exterior of root bright red; flesh bright vermilion red, zoned to lighter shade; very sweet, tender and excellent quality. One of the best for early planting outdoors. Fit for use sooner than any other variety, but not as well suited as Egyptian for forcing in hotbeds or for transplanting. Our stock is uniform and earlier than older strains, which show purplish red color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; 1b., \$1.00.



Extra Early Egyptian Blood Turnip

Mangel Wurzel

IMPROVED MAMMOTH LONG RED. An improvement on the old variety. The root is very large, uniformly straight and well formed, comparatively thicker and deeper colored than the common sort, and with smaller top. We know our stock of this variety will produce the largest and finest roots which can be grown and that it is vastly superior to many strains of the same sort offered under other names, such as Norbitan Giant, Colossal, Monarch, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

GOLDEN TANKARD. Top comparatively small, with yellow stems and mid-ribs; neck very small, root large, ovoid, but filled out at top and bottom approaching a cylindrical form. Flesh yellow, zoned with white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

MANGEL DANISH SLUDSTRUP. Long, reddish yellow, grows well above the ground, and is easy to pull. It has repeatedly been awarded a first-class certificate by the Danish government and is doubtless the best Mangel in the world. No other crop can match it. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

DANISH TAAROJE MANGEL. Ovoid shape, reddish yellow. Grows more above the ground and is preferred to the former for very heavy soil. It has been awarded a first class certificate by the Danish government. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

GIANT HALF SUGAR BEET. Oval, rose colored. Yields an extraordinary big crop of roots, containing much higher percentage of sugar than any other sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Sugar Beets

KLEIN WANZLEBEN. A little larger than Vilmorin's Improved, and a little hardier and easier grown. Yields from twelve to eighteen tons per acre. Probably the best sort for the experimenter to use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.



Golden Tankard

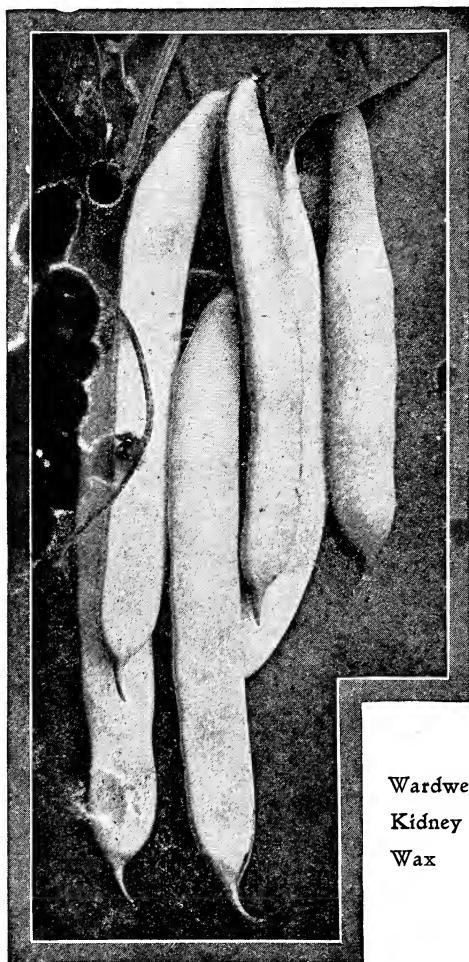
Beans

Culture: No crop responds more readily to good soil and cultivation and a light, rich, well-drained loam which was manured for the previous crop is most desirable. If too rank manure is used it is apt to make the plant run too much to vine. Beans are extremely sensitive to both cold and wet, and it is useless to plant them before the ground becomes dry and warm. The largest return will result from planting in drills from two to three feet apart and leaving the plants two to six inches apart in the row. Up to the time of blossoming they should have frequent shallow cultivation, but any mutilation of the roots by cultivation after the plants come into bloom is likely to cause the flowers to blast and so cut off the crop. The cultivation of beans should always be very shallow, and it is useless to expect a crop from a field so poorly prepared as to need deep stirring after planting.

KENTUCKY WONDER. (Old Homestead.) This climbing variety is very vigorous and productive and bears its pods in large clusters. The pods are green, very long, often being nine or ten inches; nearly round, very crisp and so fleshy that they are greater in width than breadth. The seed is long, oval, dun-colored. Very early, and the best to use in the green state. Per pint, 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$5.25.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX. The very strong growing vines of this variety yield a large crop of long, nearly straight, broad, creamy white pods. These are of good quality and always command a ready sale, making the variety one of the most profitable for the market gardener. It matures a little earlier than the Golden Wax Seed, large kidney shaped white, with dark markings about the eye. pint, 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$5.25.

BEANS—Continued



Wardwell's
Kidney
Wax

PROLIFIC GERMAN WAX, BLACK SEEDED.

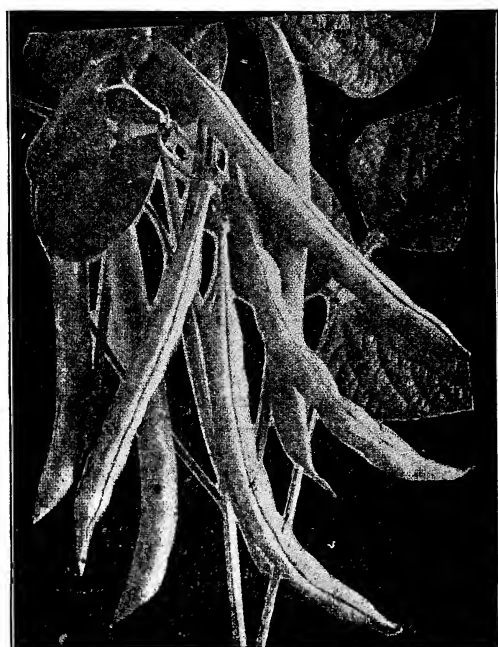
This variety takes the place of the old black wax or butter bean, and is much better in every respect. Vines medium sized, very vigorous and hardy. Pods medium length borne well up from the ground, curved cylindrical, fleshy and of a clear, creamy white color and remaining a long time in condition for use as snaps. Seed small, oblong, jet black. Pint, 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$5.25.

WEBBER, WAX BEANS. A new wax bean of distinct character. It originated in the best bean section of the Chicago gardening district. The gardeners who have had it gained an advantage over their competitors in better price and a readier sale as long as their crops of it lasted. It has been almost impossible to get any seed of this bean, the gardeners who possessed it keeping it to themselves so closely. Several years ago we secured a small lot which we have nursed along, and this year we have enough seed to

offer it in limited quantities to our customers. In our opinion there is a great future for this bean. We consider it of more value to the market gardener or amateur than any stock of wax beans that has yet been sent out. The vine is strong, holding the pods well up, the pods are of an exceedingly bright yellow color, handsomer in this respect than any other wax bean; in shape they resemble Wardwell's Wax, but are rounder and more meaty. The color of the seed is yellow. The pods mature as early as Wardwell's and they can be gathered in bunches. Prices: Pint, 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX. Is rapidly superseding the well-known Golden Wax, for many years a favorite with both gardeners and private planters. Among the earliest and hardiest of all wax beans. Pods are long, straight, larger and thicker than the Golden Wax; much superior in quality. Out-yielded Golden Wax two to one the past season. Per pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$5.00.

STRINGLESS GREEN POD. This new bean produces a vine similar to Red Valentine, but develops pods to edible condition two or three days earlier than Valentine; that is to say, in 30 to 31 days from germination, which extraordinary maturity for table at once advances the Stringless Green Pod to the first rank among table beans. The pods are green, not quite so round as Valentine and less curved. The pods are stringless—absolutely so—this quality at once placing the variety at the top of the list among table beans. While the early maturity is of great merit, this stringless quality is of peculiar value, the pods breaking as short and free as pipe-stems. Per pint, 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$5.25.



Stringless Green Pod

BEANS—Continued

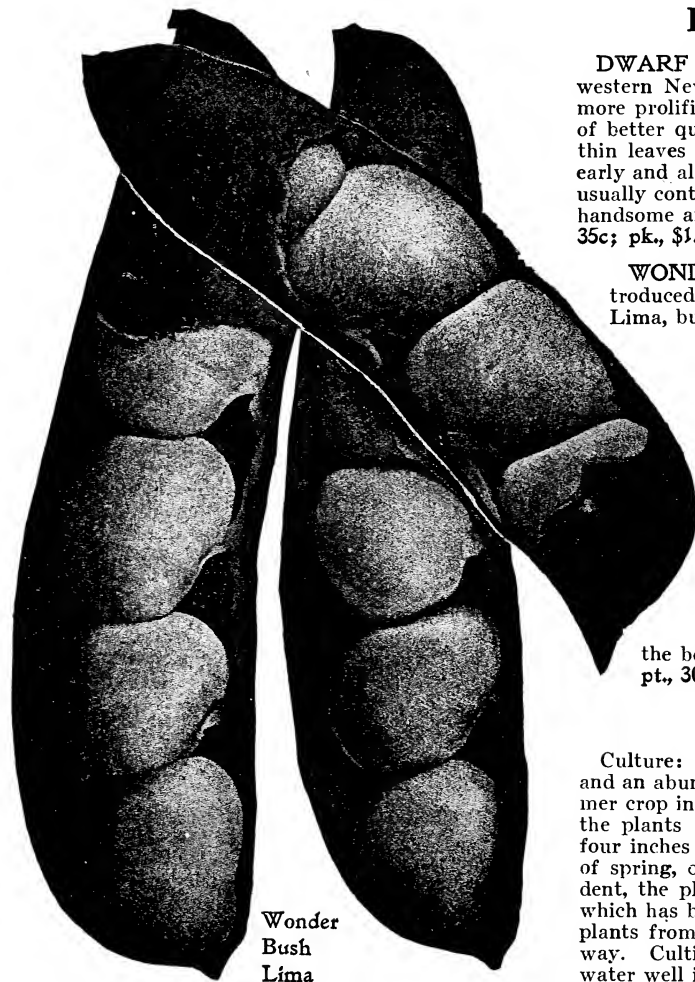
DWARF WHITE NAVY. A variety developed in western New York. Is a sure cropper and not only more prolific than the common white bean, but also of better quality. Vine large, spreading, with small, thin leaves and occasional runners, ripening its crop early and all at once. Pods straight, short, small, but usually containing six beans; beans small, oval, white, handsome and of superior quality. Per pint, 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$3.25.

WONDER BUSH LIMA. A fine new bean introduced by Dreer. Similar to Dwarf Large White Lima, but pods larger, borne more in the center of the vine mature a little earlier. The vine also is a little less inclined to form an occasional runner and we think is more productive. Green beans and the seeds like those of the Dwarf Large White Lima. Pkt., 10c; pt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.

IMPROVED HENDERSON BUSH LIMA. This is the very early Sieva or Butter Bean of the South. The pods are ready for use a week earlier than those of Burpee's Bush Lima and the plants are immensely productive. When gathered young the beans are of excellent flavor. Per pkt., 10c; pt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; per bu., \$7.50.

Cauliflower

Culture: The cauliflower delights in a rich soil and an abundance of water. Sow seed for early summer crop in February or March in a hotbed and when the plants are three or four inches high transplant four inches apart in boxes or frames. In the middle of spring, or as soon as the gardener deems it prudent, the plants can be removed to the open ground which has been well enriched with good manure. Set plants from two to two and one-half feet apart each way. Cultivate often, throwing up the earth, and water well in dry weather.

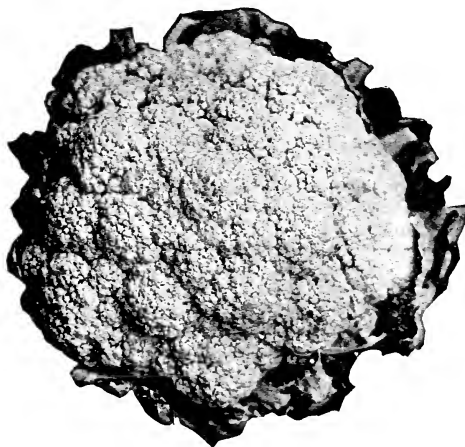


Wonder
Bush
Lima

EARLY SNOWBALL. Admirably adapted for forcing or wintering over for early crop and the most popular sort for these purposes. It is also one of the best sorts for late summer and fall crop, and with reasonably favorable conditions every plant will form a large, solid head of fine quality. The plants are compact, with few narrow, upright leaves, and are well suited for close planting. The heads are solid, compact, round, very white and curd-like, developing earlier than those of any other sort. We are in position to supply the most critical trade with seeds which can be depended upon as the very best. Pkt., 10c; 1/4 oz., 75c; oz., \$2.50; 1/4 lb., \$7.00.

DANISH DRY WEATHER. We take pleasure in introducing this Cauliflower to our customers. It is from one of the best growers in Denmark and we recommend it highly to market gardeners for trial. It is claimed to be a splendid strain for a dry season and equally good in all weathers—from the reports we have regarding this stock from gardeners who tried it last year and year before, we consider it a valuable addition to the list and a worthy companion to Our Famous Snowball.

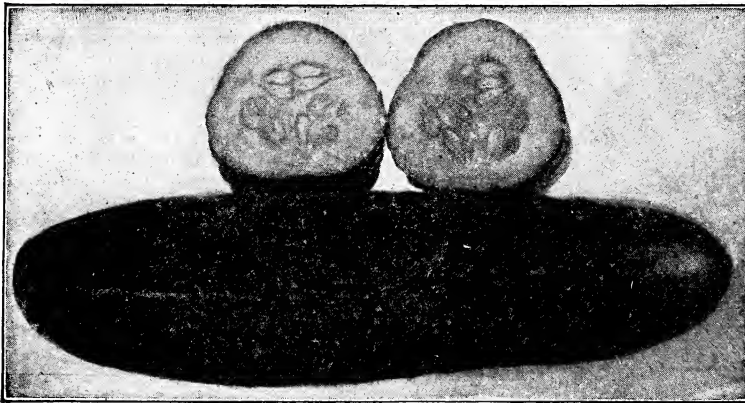
Pkt., 10c; 1/4 oz., 75c; oz., \$2.50; 1/4 lb., \$7.00.



Early Snowball

Cucumbers

Culture: Plants are tender and planting should be delayed until settled warm weather, or facilities provided for protecting them from frosts and cold storms. Form low hills 6 feet apart each way, of rich soil; mix



Improved Long Green

IMPROVED LONG GREEN. Vines very vigorous and productive, forming fruit fit for the table nearly as early as the shorter sorts; fruit about 12 inches long, firm and crisp. Excellent for pickles; also the mature fruits are sometimes used for making sweet pickles. We offer a carefully selected strain uniformly long, of good form and with the large warts and spines well distributed over the surface, instead of being clustered at one end as in inferior stocks. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 90c.

EARLY CLUSTER. Vine vigorous, producing the bulk of the crop near the root and in clusters. Fruit short, with uniformly thick end, dark green, but paler at blossom end. A very productive sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 90c.

EARLY SHORT GREEN. This variety is known also as Early Frame and is an excellent sort, both for table use and for pickling. Plants very vigorous and productive. Fruit straight, a little smaller at the ends, bright green, lighter at the blossom end. Comes into condition for use a little later than the Early Cluster and keeps green a long time. Our stock is very superior. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

CHICAGO OR WESTERFIELD PICKLING. A variety esteemed above all others by Chicago market gardeners, and grown extensively for the large pickling establishments in that vicinity. Fruit medium length, pointed at one end, with large and prominent spines; color deep green. Combines all the good qualities of an early cucumber. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.

EGG PLANT

Egg Plant seed germinates slowly; start in moderately high temperature. Harden off the plants by gradual exposure to sun and air and decreasing supply of water, then carefully transplant to the open ground, setting the plants $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart.

IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE (Spineless.) This variety is a general favorite, both for market and private use. The large size and fine quality of its fruit and its extreme productiveness make it the most profitable for market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

in a quantity of thoroughly de-a depth of 6 or 8 inches. Scatter composed manure, stirring soil on a hill 15 or 20 seeds, or one every inch in rows, and cover one inch deep, pressing the soil firmly over them. Two ounces of seed is required for 100 hills, two pounds for an acre.

PROTECT YOUR CUCUMBER VINES

by dusting them with Jones' **Cabbage Worm Killer**. It's death to the bugs; they will not work in the vines that have been dusted with this powder. We have known the striped cucumber bug to take the vines in a few hours. This is protection against this loss.

EARLY WHITE SPINE. Good for table use. Vigorous, fruiting early and abundantly; dark green with a few white spines; flesh tender and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10.

THORNBURN'S EVERBEARING CUCUMBER. Will continue bearing through the entire season, and is one of the best for small pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 80c.

WILD CUCUMBER (*Echinocystis lobata*). Useful climber where a rapid and vigorous growth of vine is desired. Abundant foliage, thickly covered with white, fragrant flowers, followed by numerous prickly seed pods. Hardy annual. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$1.50.



Cabbage



Jones' Copenhagen Early Market Cabbage

Culture: The requisites for complete success are: First, good seed. In this crop the quality of the seed used is of the greatest importance; no satisfactory results can possibly be obtained when poor seed is planted. Second, rich, well-prepared ground. A heavy, moist and rich loam is most suitable. Third, frequent and thorough cultivation. The ground should be highly manured and worked deep.

Jones' Copenhagen Early Market Cabbage

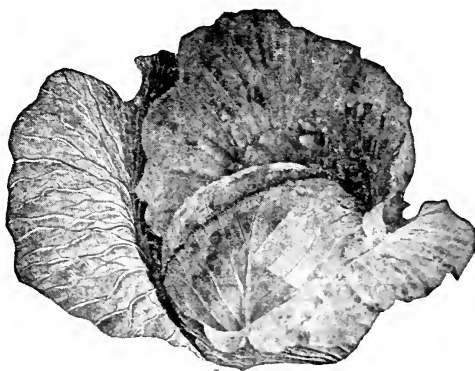
The best round-headed Early Cabbage ever introduced. It is always the first on the market, and on account of its superior quality, always brings the best price.

\$600.00 per Acre

Market gardeners have sold, from one acre, over \$600.00 worth of this cabbage. Due to the fact that it was earlier and of better quality than any other variety on the market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; lb., \$5.50.

ALLHEAD. The best early summer cabbage; the earliest large flathead; is the earliest of large cabbage, and considerably larger than any other early summer cabbage that is equally as early. The deep, flat heads are remarkably solid and the most uniform in color, form and size of any variety. The hard heads grow so free from spreading leaves that fully one thousand more heads with large cabbages can be obtained to the acre. It is really an all-the-year-round cabbage, being equally good for winter.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.



Allhead Early

Protect your cabbage by using our cabbage worm killer.



Early Jersey Wakefield

CABBAGE—Continued

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. The earliest and hardiest heading of first early cabbages. Most gardeners depend upon it for the bulk of their extra early crop. Its exceeding hardness not only to resist cold, but other unfavorable conditions, insures the greatest likelihood of profitable and satisfactory results. Our stock is grown and selected with the greatest care; there are none better and there are few as good. Head conical, very compact, solid, and of excellent quality. The thick, stout leaves and compact habit make it the best sort for wintering over or for very early setting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

LARGE OR CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD. This is a selection from the best extra early Jersey Wakefield, which will average about 50 per cent larger. The type is well fixed and the variety is in many sections entirely taking the place of the extra early strain. Our stock is exceedingly choice. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

IMPROVED AMERICAN SAVOY. Closely approaching the cauliflower in delicacy and delicious flavor. The best of all the Savoy for general market or home use. It has a short stump, grows to a large size, is compact and solid, and is a sure header. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

PREMIUM OR LATE FLAT DUTCH. We have taken great pains to maintain and develop the good qualities which have made this sort so popular, and offer a very superior strain. Plants can be depended upon to produce large, oval, solid heads of splendid quality, which will keep for a long time in the best condition. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

RED DRUMHEAD. (Improved Large Red Dutch.) The well known standard. Heads of large size, slightly rounded, 7 to 8 inches in diameter. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

HOLLANDER, OR DANISH BALL HEAD. This variety is very hardy, very handsome, very solid, of fine quality and one of the best keepers. It is one

of the best for growing for the distant markets or late spring use. The plant is vigorous, rather compact growing, with a longer stem than most American sorts and exceedingly hardy, not only in resisting cold, but also dry weather; it matures its head a little later than the Flat Dutch. We offer seeds which will produce a crop of most uniform typical heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

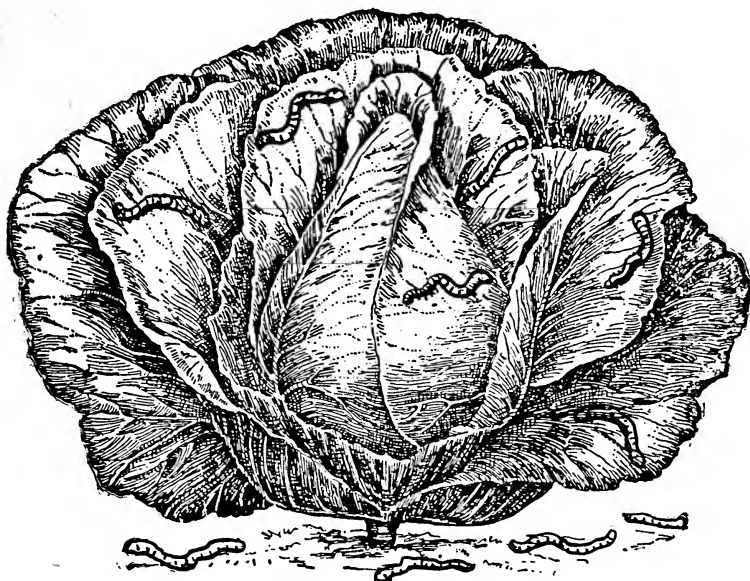


Holland or Danish Ball Head

NORTH GROWN HARDY SEEDS

Jones Cabbage Worm Killer

**The Only Guaranteed Non-Poisonous Preparation On the Market
that Will Kill Them**



We have customers from every part of the country who have used this preparation for the past three years with perfect success. Thousands of acres of cabbage have been saved from the cabbage worm by those who have used it.

Jones Cabbage Worm Killer

is sure death to the dreaded cabbage worm. It is non-poisonous and does not injure the plant, but stimulates the growth. It can also be used on cucumber, melon and squash vines, and is very effective for killing worms on currant bushes and all kinds of plants about the yard and garden.

Your cucumber vines are often destroyed by a little striped bug—use Jones Worm Killer and the bugs will disappear, leaving the vines in a perfectly healthy condition. The insects cannot work where this preparation has been applied. You will appreciate its value when you find how effectively it works. It must be kept in a dry place and applied in dry form by using a duster such as our Little Giant, that is described below. It can also be used by perforating the bottom of a bucket and holding it over the plant, tapping it with a stick so the dust will cover the plants or vines. It is best to apply this preparation when there is no wind and after a rain or when there is dew on the plants.

Price: Per lb., 35c; 12-lb. pail, \$3.25.

Little Giant Duster

A perfect dry powder gun which will distribute any dry insecticides. Strongly built, perfectly adjusted, and with tubes in sections as shown in the cut. Will do as much work as a horsepower water sprayer. Dusts two rows at once. Adjustable to the width of the rows.

Price, by express, \$5.50.



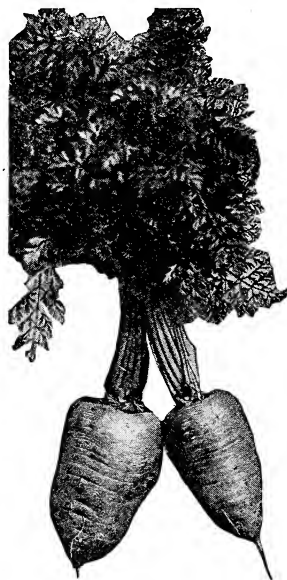
Carrots

EARLIEST SHORT HORN. The earliest variety in cultivation and the best suited for forcing. Tops small, finely divided, the roots are nearly round and of reddish orange color. When fully matured they are about two inches in diameter, but should be used before they are full grown and while young and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

GUERANDE, or OX HEART. Tops small for the size of the roots which are comparatively short, but often reach a diameter of five inches, terminating abruptly in a small tap root. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. This variety is especially desirable for soils so hard and stiff that longer rooted sorts would not thrive in it. When young, excellent for table use and when mature, equally good for stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

DANVERS. Grown largely on account of its great productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil. Tops of medium size,

coarsely divided. Roots smooth, deep orange, of medium length, tapering uniformly to blunt point. Flesh sweet, crisp, tender; produce as large a bulk as longer field sorts, although the roots are short, and they are more easily harvested. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.



Ox Heart

IMPROVED SHORT WHITE. (For Stock Feeding.) Most appetizing, wholesome and nutritious addition to the winter ration for stall-fed stock. Easily raised and can be kept in excellent condition throughout the winter when properly stored. This variety will produce roots $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in diameter; length 8 to 10 inches; the best and most productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Celery

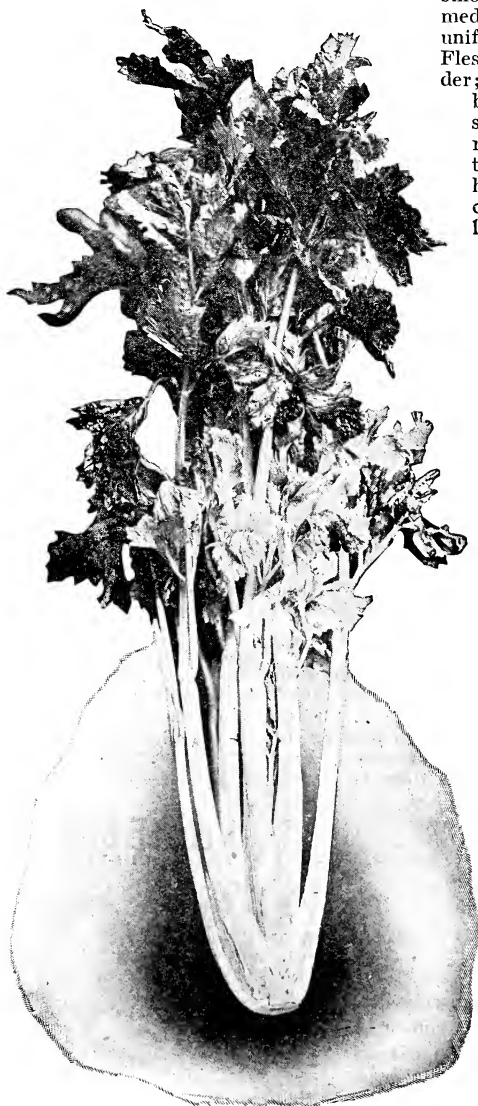
Culture: Sow in shallow boxes indoors; do not cover seed too deep and keep the bed moist until seeds germinate. When plants are 1 or 2 inches high, thin out and transplant 3 inches apart each way. When 4 inches high cut off tops, which will cause the plants to grow stocky.

SELECTED WHITE PLUME. Our strain of this popular variety has been improved in growth, earliness, flavor, beauty and texture. Little work in blanching, as stock portions of inner leaves are naturally white. Unexcelled for early market use. Our seed is not excelled in quality and purity. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

EVANS TRIUMPH. One of the best late sorts. Very strong and vigorous plant with large, very white, crisp, brittle, tender and fine flavored stalks. Requires the whole season to develop, but will keep well for a long time. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

GIANT PASCAL. A great leaved variety developed from the Golden Yellow Self Blanching; an excellent sort for fall and winter use. It blanches to a beautiful yellowish-white color, is very solid and crisp and of a fine nutty flavor. Especially recommended for the South, where it is greatly prized. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

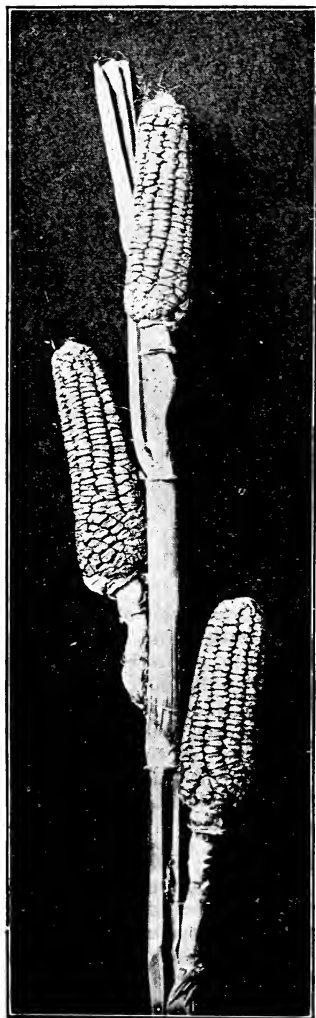
GOLDEN YELLOW, SELF BLANCHING. This is the best celery for early use. Critical gardeners depend upon our stock of this sort to produce their finest early celery. Plants of a yellowish green color, but as they mature the inner stems and leaves turn a beautiful golden yellow, adding to their attractiveness and making the work of blanching much easier. The handsome color, crispness, tenderness, freedom from stringiness and fine nutty flavor of this variety establish it as a standard of excellence as an early sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c.



Golden Self Blanching

NORTH GROWN HARDY SEEDS

Sweet Corn



Golden Bantam

fore offer our seed with full confidence that it is the best to be had.
Per pt., 15c; qt., 25c; bu., \$3.50.

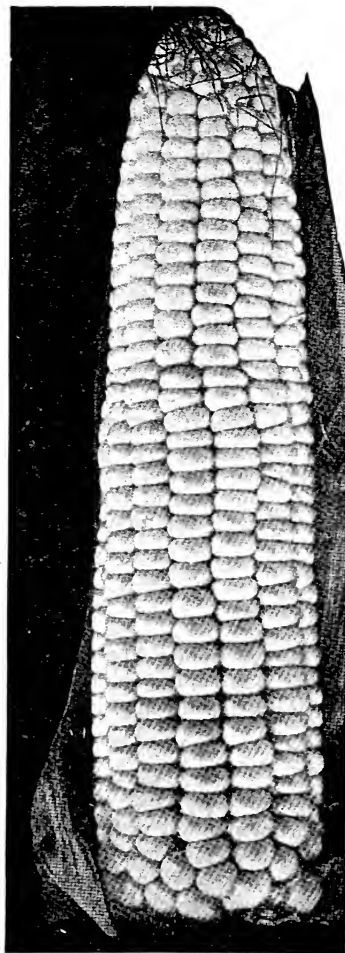
BLACK MEXICAN. This corn, when in condition for the table, cooks remarkably white, but the ripe grain is black or bluish black. It is surpassed by none in tenderness and fine quality. For home use we consider it the most desirable second early sort. It does especially well for second early in the South. Stalks about six and one-half feet high; ears about eight inches long; usually eight rowed. Per pt., 15c; qt., 25c; bu., \$3.50.

MAMMOTH WHITE CORY. We consider this unquestionably the best extra early corn. Ears very large for so early a variety. Stalks about four feet high, each generally bearing two large, finely shaped ears, which become fit for use as early as those of any variety in cultivation. They are twelve rowed, six to seven inches long, very symmetrical and handsome, seldom with any opening between the rows at the base. Grain large, broad, very white and of remarkably good quality for such an early sort. The size and beauty of this variety give it ready sale, even when the market is overstocked. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; bu., \$3.50.

GOLDEN BANTAM. This variety of early sweet corn is becoming each year more firmly fixed in popular favor because of its extremely early character, vigorous growth and surprisingly delicious flavor. We have hundreds of letters from customers, giving it the highest praise as the finest extra-early sweet corn they have ever grown. Although the dry grain is entirely free from any flinty glaze, it is exceptionally hard and firm, hence can be planted earlier than any true sweet corn. The stalks are dwarf and sturdy in habit, growing to a height of four feet; they bear two or three good ears, which are set well above the ground. The ears are five to seven inches in length, and have eight rows of broad yellow grains, extending to the extreme rounded tip. Many market gardeners report that they find Golden Bantam their most profitable variety throughout the season (from successive plantings) as soon as customers become acquainted with its splendid flavor and distinct color. Golden Bantam is as distinct in flavor from that of white varieties as in color, being almost literally "sweet as honey." Postpaid: 1 pt., 15c; qt., 25c; bu., \$4.00.

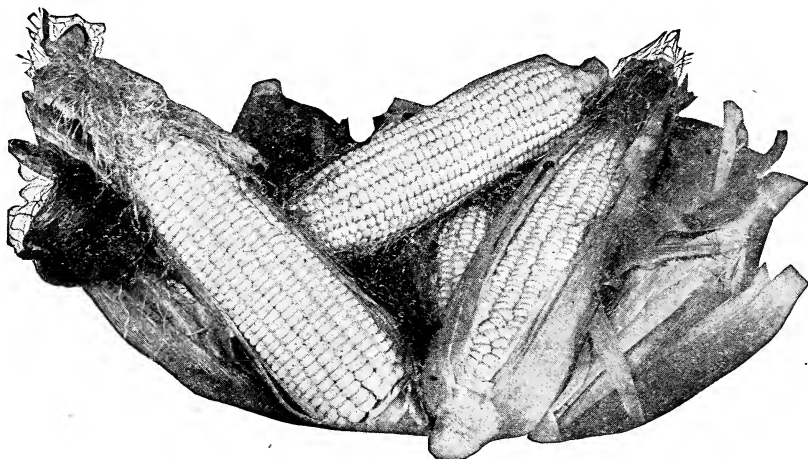
EARLY MINNESOTA. This old, deservedly popular variety is one of the best early sorts for the market and the private garden. Stalks about five feet high, with no suckers, and bearing one or two ears well covered with husks; ears long, eight rowed, kernels very broad, sweet and tender, not shrinking much in drying. By careful selection we have developed a stock of this variety which is remarkably uniform and in which all the good qualities that have made this sort so popular are intensified. Per pt., 15c; qt., 25c; bu., \$3.50.

PEEP O' DAY SWEET CORN. This variety is claimed to be the earliest sweet corn. It is of Minnesota market from five to seven days earlier than any other well known kind in the trade. Ears five inches long, perfectly formed, well filled. The corn is tender and sweet. We are very positive about the earliness of this variety, and that our customers will make no mistake in planting some of it for first early. Our stock has been improved by our careful selection of the stock seed. We there-



Peep o' Day

SWEET CORN—Continued



Jones White Mexican

JONES WHITE MEXICAN. This wonderful new Sweet Corn was developed from a sport found among the Black Mexican variety. Lovers of sweet corn will agree that the Black Mexican was one of the best varieties for table use that was ever put on the market, but the color ever kept it from becoming a popular variety. We now have all the good eating qualities in this wonderful new White Mexican, and you will be pleased with this new variety of sweet corn. You should include a good supply in your order for this new corn. Per pt., 15c; qt., 25c; bu., \$4.00.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. This variety is often called the "Shoe Peg" corn, owing to the arrangement of the crowded kernels which are long and very sweet. Our seed of this variety has been carefully selected and is true to name. It is nearly as sweet as

Peep o' Day, and is far ahead in flavor of any of the late varieties. It remains tender and fit for use longer than most sorts, as the ear is enclosed in a thick husk which keeps it "in the milk." The ears average nine inches in length and are borne from two to five and sometimes six on each stalk. The cob is small and very closely packed from tip to butt with slender, pure white kernels of the finest quality. If you try this variety you will like it. Per pt., 15c; qt., 25c; bu., \$3.50.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. This has been the leading main-crop variety for home use, market and canning. Our stock is carefully selected and can be depended upon to produce fine large ears of superior quality. The grains of good size are long and slender, entirely free from glaze or flintiness. Per pt., 15c; qt., 25c; bu., \$3.50.

Pop Corn

It pays to raise Pop Corn as a general crop. Demand usually exceeds the supply. Some farmers claim that it is as easily grown as field corn, and they receive three or four times the amount per acre for the crop. For main crop the Monarch White Rice will bring the best price per pound, as it is better known.

Jones "All-Pop" Pop Corn

This new variety of Pop Corn, as the name implies, is corn that will pop. It is far superior to all other varieties for eating purposes, being very tender and of an unusually good flavor. Give it one trial, and you will never be satisfied with any other variety. It is a very heavy yielding corn, bearing from three to five ears on each stalk. It requires about six quarts to plant an acre.

Price: 1 pt., 20c; 1 qt., 30c; ¼ bu., \$2.00; 1 bu., \$6.00. By mail, 10c per pint extra.

MONARCH WHITE RICE. It is the best white variety. Bears from three to six ears per stalk, and produces fifteen hundred to two thousand pounds per acre. It will pay you to try it. Per pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.25.



Lettuce

Culture: Lettuce, to be at its best, should be grown rapidly, hence the soil should be made as rich and friable as possible by liberal manuring and thorough preparation. For the winter sow under glass from November to February and thin out as necessary to prevent crowding. Keep a moderate heat and give all light and air possible. For general crop sow outdoors as early in spring as the ground can be worked, in drills eighteen inches apart and thin the young plants to four inches apart in the row.

BURPEE'S BUTTERHEAD. A new Mammoth Lettuce. This is an extra large, firm heading Cabbage Lettuce. The superb solid heads are equally valuable for summer use on the home table or for market. The plants attain a diameter of twelve inches across, and the outer leaves grow well up around the large, globular heads. The outer leaves are very broad, smoothly rounded and of a light green color. Heads are extra large, well rounded, six or seven inches across. The inner leaves, curled like a fine savoy cabbage, are blanched to a beautiful white, of rich buttery flavor; they are particularly crisp and delicate to the taste. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON. For those who like a large, thin, exceeding tender leaf, and for those markets which demand a large, loose cluster of leaves rather than a solid head, this is one of the best varieties, either for forcing or for early sowing out of doors. Plant forms a large, loose head, light yellowish green in color, so that a little wilting is not noticed. Leaves large, thin, slightly ruffled and blistered, even the outer leaves being quite tender. It is attractive, of excellent quality and continues a long time in condition for use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

WHITE SEEDED SIMPSON'S EARLY CURLED. An early, erect growing, clustering variety. Leaves light green, slightly frilled and much blistered, sweet, tender and well flavored. Especially adapted for sowing thickly and cutting when the plants are very young. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

BIG BOSTON. This variety is identical in color and general appearance with the famous Boston Market Lettuce, but it is double the size. It is about one week later in maturing, but its solidity and greater size of head will make it a most valuable sort. A most desirable variety, either for forcing in cold frames or open ground planting. The Big Boston is sure to be wanted by market gardeners and trucksters, because it always produces large, solid, salable heads, and will commend itself to amateurs because it holds up well at all seasons of the year, and is of crisp, tender quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

DEACON. B. (Seed white.) An excellent summer variety. Heads of large size, very firm and remain in condition for use a long time. The plant is very compact, with few outer leaves which are usually very smooth, thick and of light green color. Inner leaves blanch to a bright, rich yellow, and are crisp, buttery and very well flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

GRAND RAPIDS. A. (Seed black.) As a lettuce for greenhouse forcing this variety undoubtedly stands at the head of the list, being of quick growth, hardy, little liable to rot and remaining in condition several days after being fit to cut. The plant is upright and forms a loose cluster of large, thin, bright green leaves, savoyed, finely crimped at edges. The leaves do not wilt quickly after cutting, so that the variety will stand shipping long distances better than most sorts. Very attractive and desirable for gardening. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Endive

Endive may be grown at any time of the year, but is more generally used late in the fall. Sow the seed in June or July in drills fourteen to twenty inches apart and when well started thin the plants to one foot apart. When nearly full grown tie the outer leaves together over the center in order to blanch the heart.

LARGE GREEN CURLED. An early, vigorous-growing variety having the mid-ribs of its outer leaves usually tinged with rose. The dense mass of finely cut leaves formed in the center blanches very rapidly. Highly esteemed and much used for salads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Cress

The seed should be sown in drills about sixteen inches apart, on very rich ground and the plants well cultivated. It may be planted very early, but repeated sowings are necessary to secure a succession. Keep off insects by dusting with Jones' Cabbage Worm Killer.

CURLED, or PEPPEER GRASS. The leaves are much frilled or curled, and are used as a garnishing; also desirable with lettuce, its warm, pungent taste making a most agreeable addition. Rapid growth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

TRUE WATER. A distinct variety of cress with small, oval leaves; does best when grown along moist banks or in tubs of water-covered soil. One of the most delicious of small salads and should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found. Under favorable conditions they increase very rapidly by self-sown seed and extension of the roots. When gathered

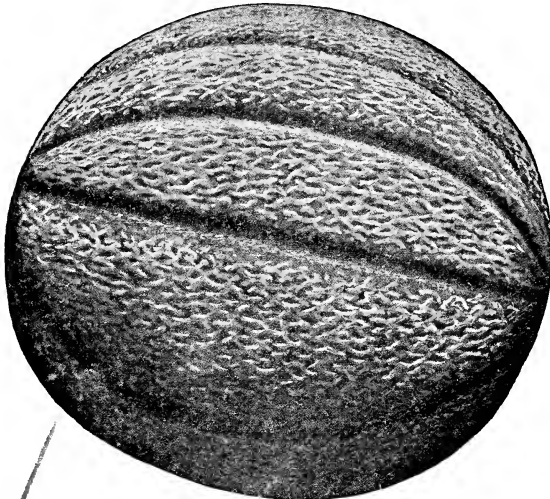
for the market the shoots should be cut, not broken off. It is best to cut them closely, the oftener the better. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Kale

DWARF CURLED SCOTCH. Plant is low and compact, but leaves large, curled, cut and crimped until the whole plant looks like a bunch of moss. One of the best sorts for use, and when well grown and cooked is one of the most palatable of vegetables. Price, postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Musk Melon

Culture: Plant the seed in hills six feet apart each way, dropping ten to twelve seeds in a hill. After the plants begin to crowd and the striped beetles are pretty well gone, thin to four of the most vigorous plants in a hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation until the plants make runners so long that this is impractical. Rich earth for the young plants is far better than manure, but if the latter must be used, see that it is well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil.



Jones' Delicious

JONES' DELICIOUS MUSK MELON. Several years ago we sent east for a variety of musk melons that we wanted to try out. One vine out of the whole lot produced exceedingly sweet, delicious melons, very tender and juicy. We picked out a few of the best melons and saved the seed and raised a quantity of them the next year. They are the most delicious musk melons we ever found, without any exception whatever, and for this reason we chose to give the variety our name. The melons are a little above medium size, nearly round, with rather fine netting. The flesh is green, but with very much the same consistency as a ripe peach. It simply has no equal as a musk melon, but it does not stand shipping. For the home garden and for local consumption we recommend this melon above all others. These are Dakota grown and all of the seed we have is what we saved from our own patch. **Price, 1 pkt., 10c.**

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK. We offer under this name distinct stock, very different and much superior to that often sold as Extra Early Hackensack. The fruit is medium in size, nearly round, with deep ribs and very coarse netting. The flesh is green, a little coarse but very juicy and sweet. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c; 1b., 90c.**

PETOSKEY, or PAUL ROSE. Yellow flesh sort, suitable size for basket melon, and of the finest quality. Fruit oval, about 5 inches in diameter and in general appearance much like the Netted Gem. Flesh orange colored and high flavored; very thick, firm and sweet. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c; 1b., 90c.**

OSAGE, or IMPROVED MILLER'S CREAM. Fruit medium sized, oval, slightly ribbed, dark green in color, covered more or less with shallow netting.

Flesh is deep salmon color and very thick, there being but a slight cavity in the center of even the largest fruit. A favorite variety for the later markets. We have taken a great deal of pains to develop the thick, deep, rich colored and fine flavored flesh of this sort, and careful comparison on our trial grounds prove it to be unequalled, even by "Special Selected Seed" offered at very high prices. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; 1b., \$1.25.**

NETTED GEM, or ROCKY FORD. This has become one of the most popular of small or basket melons and is shipped in large quantities from Colorado and Arizona. The fruit is oval, slightly ribbed, densely covered with fine netting. Flesh thick, green, sweet and highly flavored. We offer an exceedingly fine stock of this sort in shape and quality. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1b., 80c.**

BURREL GEM. A splendid new shipping melon, with orange or rich salmon-colored flesh of sweet flavor. The originator sold \$6,000.00 worth of melons from a planting of twelve acres and has realized \$1 per dozen melons net. The melons are oblong with smoothly rounded ends, slightly ribbed, closely netted. The skin is dark green, with brownish netting, rind thin but quite tough, meat exceptionally thick, firm but melting, of a rich deep salmon. The fruits will average six inches long, four inches in depth, and weigh about two pounds each. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c; 1b., 90c.**

EMERALD GEM. A very early, yellow-fleshed melon of small to medium size. One of the very best for the home garden. Vigorous and productive. The fruits are globular or slightly flattened, somewhat irregularly ribbed and very slightly netted. The flesh is deep salmon-yellow, thick, ripening close to the rind; juicy, melting and very highly flavored. This splendid variety in many large markets leads all other kinds on account of its sweetness and convenient size. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1b., \$1.00.**

JONES' YELLOW-MEATED JAPAN. This is by far the finest, most luscious and pleasing musk melon ever grown. It is much superior to any other variety, either green or yellow fleshed, and captures the trade wherever and whenever it is offered for sale. All gardeners who have never tried this magnificent melon should purchase at least a package. The vines are hardy, permitting earlier planting; very prolific, and produce very large fruits, nearly as early as smaller varieties. The melons are nearly round, not deeply ribbed, and covered with patches of netting. The skin is yellowish white when ripe. The crowning feature of this melon is found in the thick, melting, delicious, salmon-colored flesh. It is extremely rich, sweet and highly flavored. We know of no other sort which will give as great satisfaction or prove as big a seller as our Yellow Meated Japan Musk Melon. **Large pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 50c; 1b., \$1.50.**

BANANA MUSK MELON. Very long, shaped like a banana. Delicious flavor and a great favorite everywhere. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 40c; 1b., \$1.25.**

NORTH GROWN HARDY SEEDS

Water Melons

Culture: To make certain of good water melons, thoroughly work into the soil an abundance of well-rotted manure rich in nitrogen. Young plants are very sensitive to cold and wet. Thin to 2 or 3 strongest in each hill. Frequently water with liquid manure.

KLECKLEY'S SWEETS. The finest of all medium early water melons for home use. The rind is too thin and tender to stand long distance shipment. Uniform in size, oblong in form, the skin is a rich dark green; flesh bright scarlet; very large, solid red, core. The flesh is rich, sugary and melting, being entirely free from stringiness. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

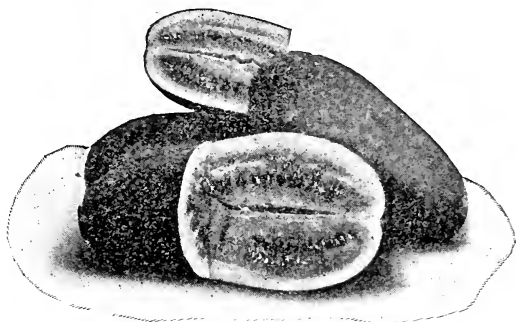
JONES HALBERT HONEY. Fine water melon for home garden or local market. The smallest average from 18 to 20 inches long, and are full or blunty, rounded at both ends; the skin is a dark, glossy green, flesh a beautiful crimson, rich coloring and luscious quality extends to the thin rind. A favorite among all planters, and will do well in Northern states if planted in a good, sunny location. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

COLE'S EARLY. Very hardy; a sure cropper, and extremely delicate in texture of flesh, which is of a dark red color, possessing all the desirable features. Medium size, nearly round; rind green striped with lighter shades. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

FORDHOOK EARLY. Probably the earliest large fruited melon in cultivation. The fruits are of good size, rather short and blocky in form with large diameter; skin dark green with faint stripes of lighter green; flesh bright red, crisp and sweet, of splendid quality; an excellent shipping variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

MOUNTAIN SWEET. Particularly adapted to the Northern states. Fairly large size melon, dark in color, with a rather thick rind; good flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 85c.

CUBAN QUEEN. A large and solid variety; rind very thin and strong, ripens close to the rind, skin



Kleckley's Sweets

striped with dark and light green. Vines strong, healthy and of vigorous growth; very heavy cropper, flesh bright red, tender, melting, luscious, crisp and very sugary. It is an excellent keeper and stands shipping well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

PHINNEY'S EARLY. A valuable variety for use in the North, as it is hardy and a sure cropper. Vines vigorous and productive, fruiting quite early; fruit medium sized, oblong, smooth, marbled with two shades of green, rind thin, flesh pink, tender and crisp. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

PEERLESS. One of the best sorts for private gardens and for market gardeners who deliver direct to consumers. Vine moderately vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit medium sized, oval, bright green, finely mottled, rind thin, flesh bright scarlet, solid to the center, crisp, tender and very sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

SWEET HEART. Very popular as a shipping melon, particularly in the South. Vine vigorous and productive, ripening its fruit early. Fruit large, oval, very heavy; rind thin but firm; flesh bright red, firm, solid but very tender, melting and sweet. Fruit retains its good quality for a long time after ripening. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

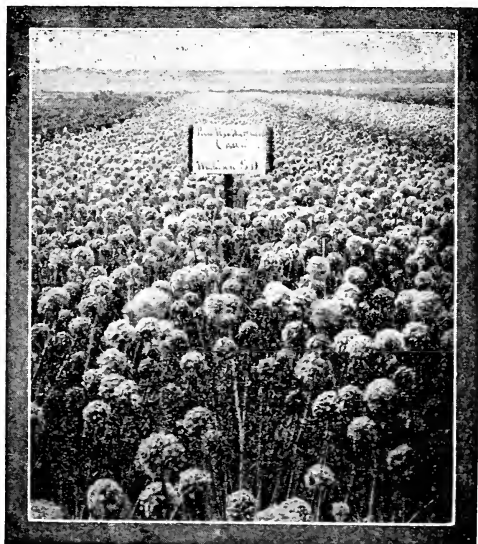
THE WATSON. (90 days) Absolutely the very best melon introduced to date. Perfect in shape, rind is dark glossy green, very tough and thin; the flesh is dark red, very crisp, no strings and most delicious in taste. A splendid shipper, always commanding top prices. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

CITRON. Medium size, uniformly round, smooth, striped and marbled with light green. Flesh white and solid; seeds red. The fruits are not used for eating in the raw state, but for preserves, pickles, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Onion Seed

Good onion seed is of the utmost importance to the market gardener and farmer. A whole season's work and expense may be lost on account of poor seed. The reason some catalogue houses and some seed firms sell seeds cheap is that they buy up old and low-grade seed that reliable firms will not send out to their customers. All our seed is tested, and is the best that can be grown. You will find them true to variety and satisfactory in all respects.

Culture: The Soil—A crop of onions can be grown on any soil which will produce a full crop of corn. We





ONION SEED—Continued

prefer a rich loam with a slight mixture of clay. This is much better if it has been cultivated with hoed crops, kept clean from weeds and well manured for two years previous. There is no crop in which a liberal use of manure is more essential. If rank, fresh manure is used it is liable to result in soft bulbs.

JONES DAKOTA YELLOW GLOBE.

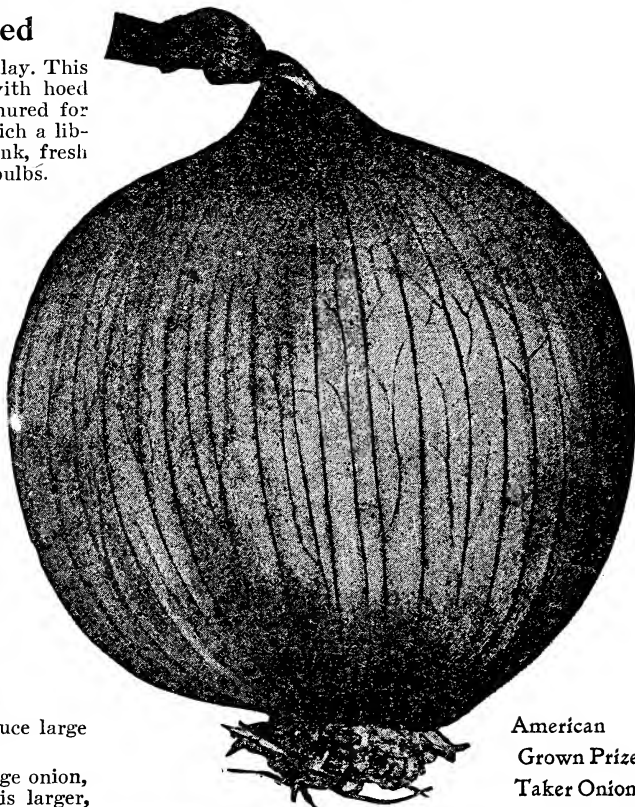
Beautiful globe onions with a brownish yellow skin and crisp, fine grained white flesh. Our stock has been closely selected to obtain the slender-neck plant which insures earlier ripening. The onions average from 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, and are the best keepers among the yellow globe onions. We have many times received more money on the market for these onions than any other onions we shipped. They are fancy stock. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.25.

LARGE YELLOW DUTCH, or STRASBURG.

One of the oldest sorts. Flat; flesh white; fine grained, mild and well flavored. Our stock is distinctly superior in size of bulb, uniformity of shape and evenness of color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40.

QUEEN. A very white-skinned variety of especial value for pickling. If seed is sown out of doors in spring it will produce bulbs an inch in diameter, maturing very early. If these bulbs are set out the following spring, or if the plants are grown under glass in winter and set out in spring, they will produce large onions. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.25.

MAMMOTH SILVER KING. A very large onion, resembling the White Italian, Tripoli, but is larger,



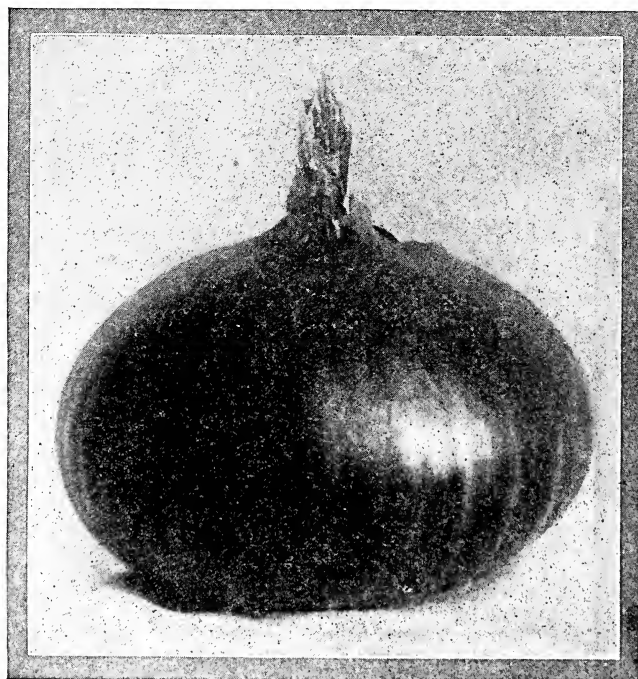
American
Grown Prize
Taker Onion

slightly later and rather a better keeper, making it more desirable for the later fall market. The skin is silvery white; flesh pure white, very tender and mild flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

WHITE PORTUGAL, or AMERICAN SILVERSKIN. Medium sized, mild flavor, beautiful clear white skin; a favorite with many for use when young as a salad or bunching onion and for pickles; a good keeper and fine for fall and early winter use. Excellent sort for gardeners who plant but one variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

LARGE RED WEATHERFIELD. The standard red variety, and a favorite onion in the East, where immense crops are grown for shipment. Bulb large, somewhat flattened, oval shaped; skin deep purplish red; flesh purplish white, moderately fine grained and rather strong flavor. Very productive, the best keeper and one of the most popular for general cultivation. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE. White Globe onions command the highest market prices when they are true globe-shaped and free from stain. Our Southport White Globe Onion meets these requirements, having a thin skin of purest whiteness. The flesh is crisp, fine-grained, very white and mild. As soon as ripe, the bulbs should be stored in a cool, dark shed or dry cellar. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.



Red Weatherfield Onion

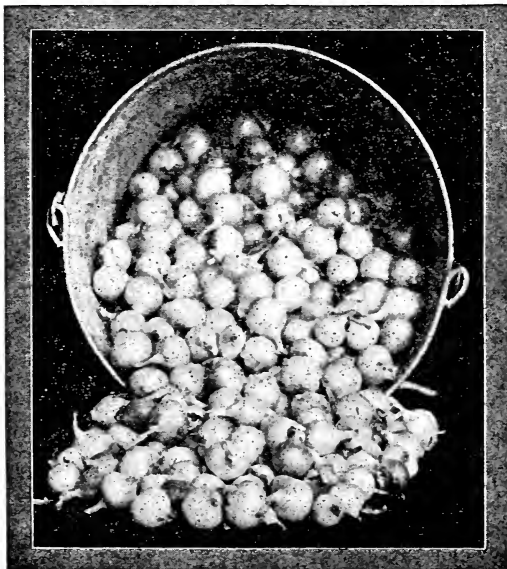


Jones' Red Globe Onions, 640 bushels per acre, on the Lakeview Seed Farm.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN ONION. Medium size, wonderfully hard and solid; attractive for market. Skin clear amber brown, widely contrasted from other onions; customers will call again for "Those beautiful brown onions." Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

AMERICAN GROWN PRIZETAKER ONION. Developed and acclimated from the large imported Spanish onions shown in the fruit stores. From our home-grown seeds of the Prizetaker it is possible for American growers to produce equally large, better ripened and better keeping onions of the same type. Very large; flesh is pure white, firm and solid, crisp and mild in flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

TRUE SOUTHPORT STRAIN OF EXTRA DARK LARGE RED GLOBE ONION. Most handsome of perfectly globe-shaped onions. Skin deep, rich, purplish crimson, with a satin-like gloss; inner rings of flesh tinged with rose pink. In the North and West, the dark onions are preferred, as the flavor is as mild as that of lighter colored varieties. Planters can depend on regularity in form and intensity of coloring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.



White Onion Sets

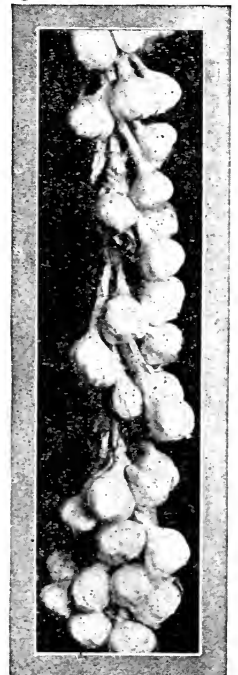
RED BOTTOM SETS. Treat like top onions; set out in spring, Per lb., 30c, postpaid; by frt., bu., 32 lbs., \$2.60.

YELLOW BOTTOM SETS. Like above except in color. Per lb., 30c, postpaid; by frt., bu., 32 lbs., \$2.50.

WHITE SETS. Per lb., 30c; per bu., \$3.00.. Prices subject to market change.

Garlic

A bulbous rooted plant of the onion family, esteemed by some for flavoring soups, stews, etc.; we can supply bulbs only. Prepare the ground the same as for onions and plant the bulbs in drills 8 inches apart, 4 inches in the rows, covering 2 inches deep. When leaves turn yellow, take up the bulbs, dry in the shade and lay them up in a dry loft as you would onions. Bulbs, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.



Garlic Bulbs



Garden Peas

Culture: One qt. for 75 ft. of drill, 2 to 3 bu. to the acre. Mature earliest in a light, rich soil. For garden sow in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart; for market, sow in single rows 1 inch apart, 2 to 3 inches deep, rows 2 to 4 feet apart. Sow extra early varieties as soon as the ground can be worked in April.

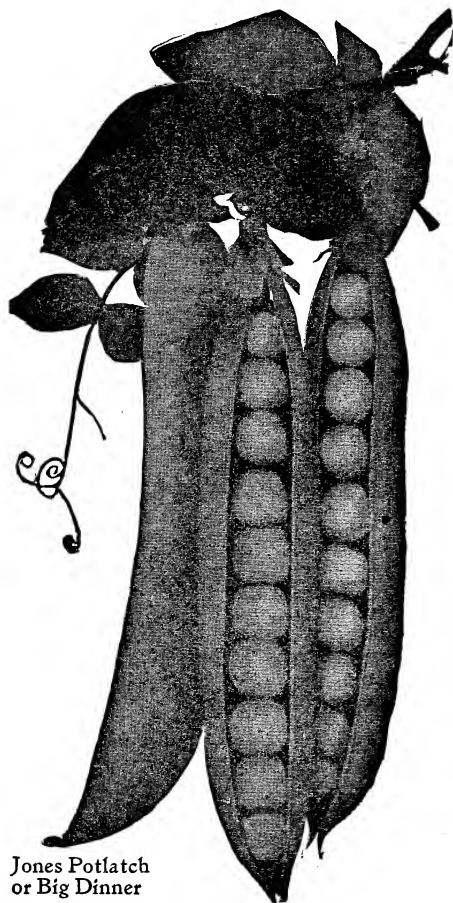
ALASKA. Well known and extensively used, especially by canners. Very early and, when carefully grown, uniform in ripening. Vine is strong and vigorous, 2 to 2½ feet high, of a peculiar light green color; pods 2¼ to 2¾ inches long, straight and blunt at the end, and light in color. Is ready for picking 49 or 50 days from planting. Seed round, blue, slightly pitted. By mail, postpaid, ⅓ pt., 10c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; by express or freight, 1 pk., \$1.75; 1 bu., \$6.25.

AMERICAN WONDER. The earliest of the dwarf wrinkled varieties. Vines stout, branching about 9 inches high and covered with well-filled pods containing 5 to 8 large, exceedingly sweet, tender and well-flavored peas. Seed medium size, wrinkled and pale green. By mail, prepaid, ⅓ pt., 10c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; by express or freight, 1 pk., \$2.00; 1 bu., \$6.50.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR. Pods fully one-third larger than American Wonder, containing 6 to 8 fine, large sweet peas. Same price as American Wonder.

MCCLEAN'S LITTLE GEM. Early dwarf, green wrinkled variety, growing about 18 inches high. When green it is very large, sweet and of delicious flavor. By mail, postpaid, ⅓ pt., 10c; qt., 35c; by express or freight, pk., \$1.70; bu., \$6.50.

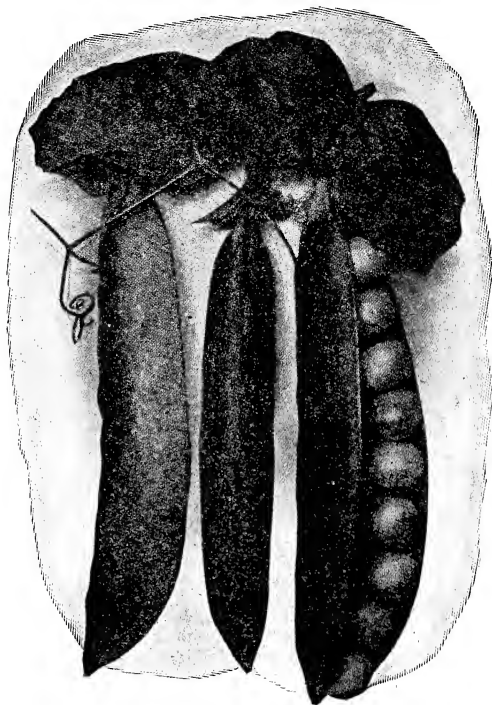
HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN. Strongly resembles Premium Gem in habit of growth, but about one-third taller. Vines growing 26 to 30 inches high, foliage dark green, pods light colored, straight, about 2½ inches long and blunt. Fit for picking 68 days from planting. Seed green, wrinkled, medium in size. Very popular with canners and market gardeners. Excellent quality, sweet and very tender. By mail prepaid, ⅓ pt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; by ex. or frt., pk., \$1.70; bu., \$6.50.



Jones Potlatch
or Big Dinner

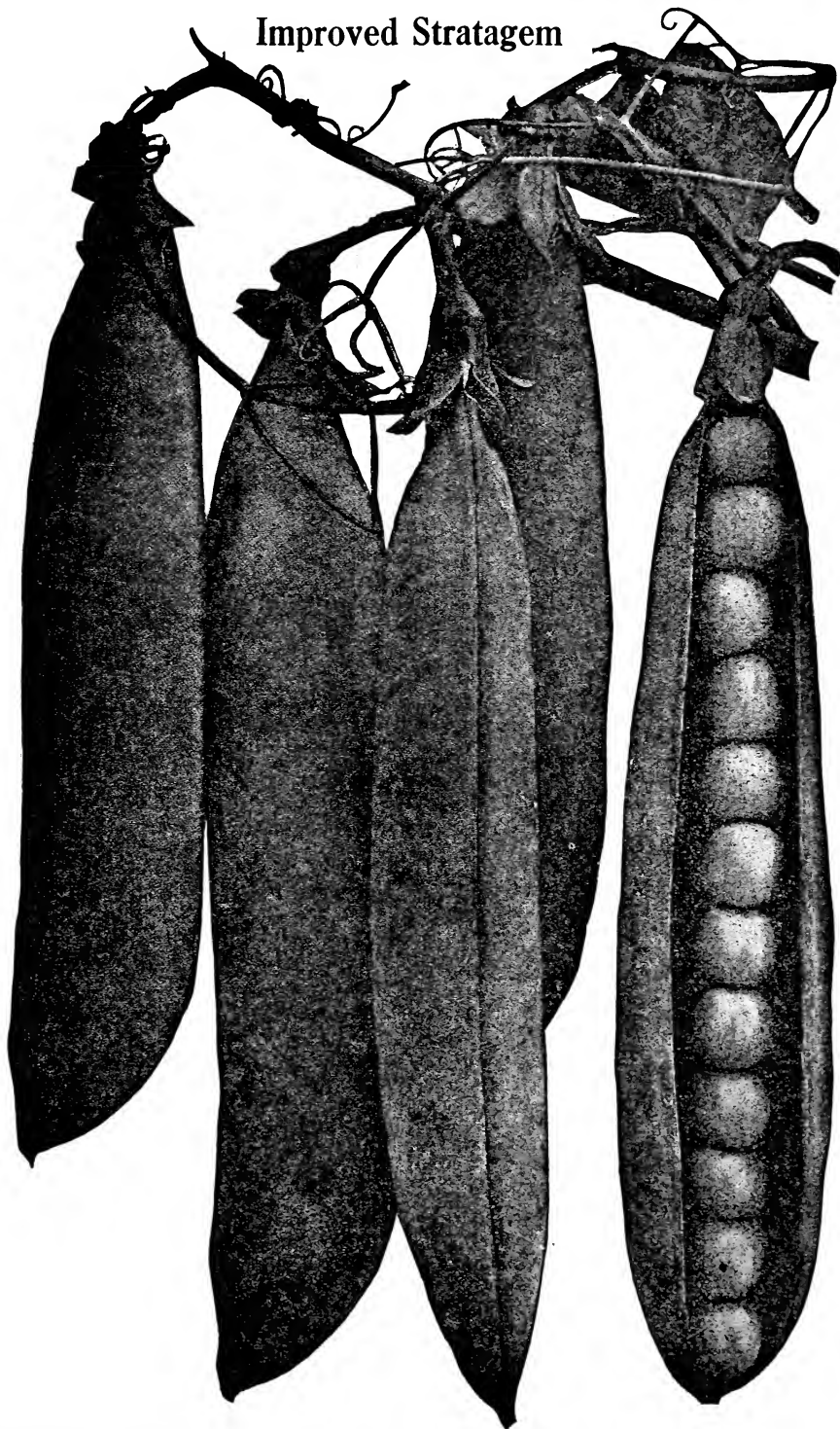
JONES POTLATCH, or BIG DINNER PEA. "Potlatch" is the Chenook Indian's word for big dinner. The way this pea shells out gives promise of more than enough to go around, hence the name Potlatch. It is a wonder in productiveness. The seed is green and dented. Vines grow from 15 to 18 inches in height, with dark green foliage; the growth of the vine is sturdy and the pods are borne in pairs. Next to Stratagem, no variety known will produce more pods and no pods could possibly shell out better. Pods 3½ to 4 inches in length and ready for the table in 60 days from planting. We think it well entitled to its Indian name. By mail, postpaid, ⅓ pt., 10c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; by frt. or ex., bu., \$7.00.

GRADUS. (Prosperity.) The earliest wrinkled variety. This grand, large podded, early, prolific variety has won the hearts of market gardeners in every market. The vines are very vigorous and robust, growing to a height of about 3 feet. It is not only an abundant producer, but bears continually throughout the season. It is exceedingly early for a wrinkled variety, being only a day or two later than the earliest, small smooth sorts. The pods are very large and invariably well filled with from six to nine sweet, luscious, tender, wrinkled peas of large size and delicious flavor. The peas remain tender and sweet for some time after they are large enough to use. By mail, postpaid, ⅓ pt., 10c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; by express or freight, pk., 2.00; bu., \$6.50.



Gradus Peas

Improved Stratagem



IMPROVED STRATAGEM. This is the finest late pea to be had. It is uniform and even, true to type, and we pronounce it the best of the large podded sorts. The heaviest yielder, yielding larger pods and more of them, and more peas in a pod than any other. Peas are large, dark green and of finest quality and flavor. They remain tender and fit for table use longer than any pea we know of. By mail, postpaid, $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; 1 pt., 25c; 1 qt., 40c; by freight or express, \$7.00 per bushel.



Jones' Everbearing Peas

We offer one of the most profitable peas for the home or market garden ever introduced. This grand new wrinkled variety is the most prolific of any garden pea ever tested out in the Northwest. It outyields all large sorts and bears abundantly several weeks from first picking. Second early variety, maturing about with Premium Gem. The vines are stout, about 2 feet high, bearing at the top a great many large, fine pods. Pick as they mature and they will continue to bear and throw out new branches and produce abundance of peas for several weeks. Large and wrinkled, and cook very quickly; superior quality. Postpaid, $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.

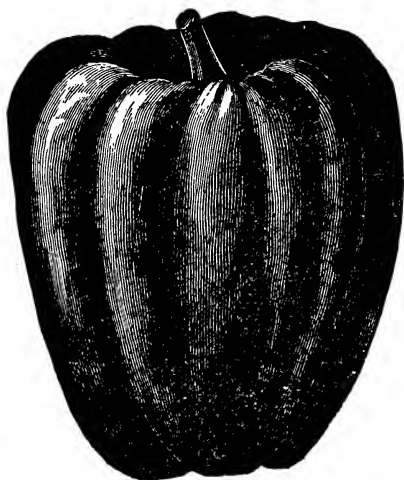
CHAMPION OF ENGLAND. Very productive and one of the richest and best flavored of the late peas. Height 4 to 5 feet; seed light green and much shriveled. When the seed is as well grown and selected as that we offer, we consider the variety equal in quality to any in cultivation and one of the best of its season, either for home or market garden. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; qt., 35c; ex. or ft., pk., \$1.70; bu., \$6.50.

ADVANCER. Height 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Seeds green, wrinkled. This variety is a great favorite in Eastern markets on account of its superior flavor. Pods are broad and long and well filled to the ends. Extensively used by canners on account of its quality and appearance. Very productive and satisfactory variety. Postpaid, $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; qt., 35c; by express or freight, pk., \$1.70; bu., \$6.50.

Parsley

Culture: Parsley requires rich, mellow soil. The seed is even slower than parsnips in germinating and should be sown as early as possible in the spring, in drills 1 to 2 feet apart, and when the plants are well up, thin to 1 foot in row. When the plants are about 3 inches high, cut off all the leaves; new growth of leaves will be brighter and better curled; if these turn dull or brown, they can be cut in the same way.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED. A compact-growing, finely cut and densely curled variety of a deep green color. Fine color and handsome foliage; one of the most popular sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.



Ruby King



Jones' Everbearing

Parsnips

Culture: Parsnips do best in a deep, rich, sandy soil. Fresh manure is liable to make the roots coarse and ill-shaped. Seed should be sown as early as possible in drills 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart; cover $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and press the soil firmly over the seed. Give frequent cultivation and thin the plants to 5 or 6 to the foot.

HOLLOW CROWN, or GUERNSEY. Root white, very tender, with a smooth, clear skin. Easily distinguished by the leaves growing from a depression on the top or crown of the root. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Pepper

Peppers are used very extensively as a condiment and for seasoning other dishes. The large, thick-fleshed, sweet varieties are eaten more extensively farther north and are served green or ripe, with vinegar and salt, like tomato salad, or made into mangoes by cutting one side, removing seeds and filling with chowchow pickles.

Culture: Same as for egg plant; plants need quite as much heat to perfect them. Guano or bird manure, hoed into the surface soil when the plants are about 6 inches high, will wonderfully increase the product and also improve the quality of the fruit.

RED CHERRY. A second early sort. Plant is tall, bearing a profusion of round, bright red fruit which is very pungent when ripe. The plant, when in fruit, is very ornamental. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 2 oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

RED CHILI. A late variety, used in the manufacture of pepper sauce. The bright, rich red pods are about 2 inches long, $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter at the base, tapering to a sharp point, and are exceedingly pungent when ripe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 2 oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

RUBY KING. An improved American variety, reaching the largest size, often 4 to 6 inches in length, yet retaining the symmetrical shape of the smaller sorts. It is very bright colored and the flesh is beautiful, sweet and mild flavored. One of the best for stuffed pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 2 oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

NORTH GROWN HARDY SEEDS

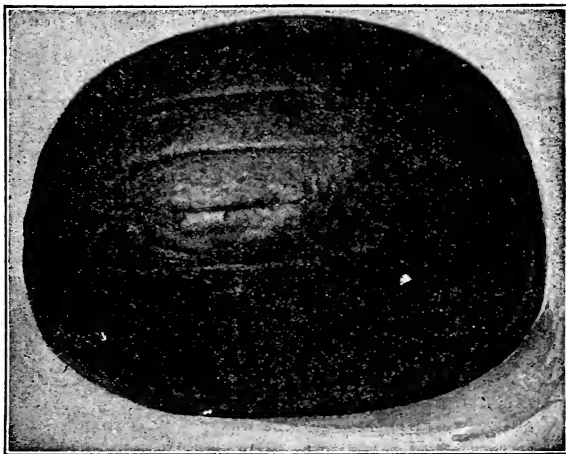
Pumpkins

Pumpkins are generally raised between hills of corn, but may be planted with success in fields by themselves. The pumpkin more properly belongs to the farm than the garden, especially as it readily mixes with and injures the quality of the finer squash.

SUGAR, or NEW ENGLAND PIE. This handsome variety is small but very sweet, fine grained, and of the very best quality. Skin deep orange; flesh rich yellow, excellent boiled or for pies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 60c.

GENUINE MAMMOTH. 'Jumbo,' or 'King of the Mammoths.' This is the very best strain of the true Mammoth pumpkin. Fruits grow to enormous size, sometimes reaching two feet or more in diameter and from 100 to 200 pounds in weight. Salmon-orange skin, very thick, bright yellow flesh, which is fine grained, tender and excellent quality for pies. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.25.

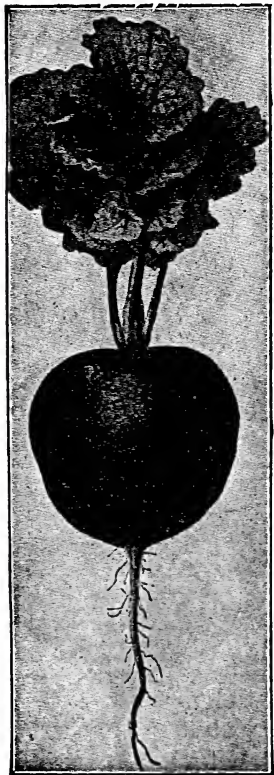
BIG TOM, or IMPROVED LARGE FIELD. Vines of strong, vigorous growth, and wonderfully prolific. Fruits will average 15 to 20 inches in diameter; round or slightly oval in form. Smooth, hard, reddish-orange skin, slightly ribbed, with rich orange-yellow flesh. Frequently grown among corn to make a crop of pumpkins for feeding to dairy stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; per lb., 50c.



Big Tom

Rhubarb Seed Culture: Sow the seed in cold frame in the spring and transplant into rows 1 foot apart each way and cultivate. The following spring plant out in rows 5 feet apart each way and each spring work into the soil a liberal supply of decomposed stable manure. Cultivated as above gives edible rhubarb in a very short time. One ounce of seed will sow 75 feet of row.

RHUBARB SEED. Vigorous and productive. Leaf stalks are very numerous, 15 to 20 inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. The whole plant is nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, while the leaves, exclusive of the flower stalks, are about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height. Rhubarb is very highly esteemed for use in pies, tarts, jelly and marmalade, and large quantities are sold in all markets every year. It is the first vegetable of the season, and no private garden should be without it. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.



Jones' Three-Leaf

Radishes

Culture: For open ground culture sow on rich, sandy soil as soon as it is fit to work, in drills 12 inches apart, and thin if necessary to prevent crowding. A good dressing of nitrate of soda will stimulate growth and insure tender, brittle roots. Successional sowing from one week to 10 days apart will keep up the supply. After summer begins, sow the summer and winter varieties. Radishes are subject to root maggots which make them useless for culinary purposes. We know of no certain remedy. Avoid the use of rank manure and do not sow on ground where radishes, turnips or cabbage were grown the year previous. We have the very best seed, and there is none sold under other names which is better than that of the varieties we offer.

JONES' THREE-LEAF RADISH. So named on account of its extreme earliness and the fact that when there are three leaves formed besides the seed leaf, it is large enough to eat. It is an improved form of the well-known Scarlet Olive. Flesh is very crisp, tender and white, while the skin is a very bright scarlet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 70c.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIPPED. One of the handsomest of the turnip radishes and a great favorite in many large markets for early planting out of doors. Will give entire satisfaction where extreme earliness and small tops are not the chief considerations. Roots slightly flattened on the under side; color very deep scarlet with a distinct white tip; flesh white and of the best quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST. A quick-growing, medium-sized radish, rather oblong in shape; color a beautiful scarlet, except near the tip, where it is pure white. A splendid variety for the table on account of its excellent quality and attractive color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

LONG BLACK SPANISH. One of the latest as well as the hardiest of radishes, an excellent sort for winter use. Roots of medium size, oblong, black skin and white flesh and of firm texture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

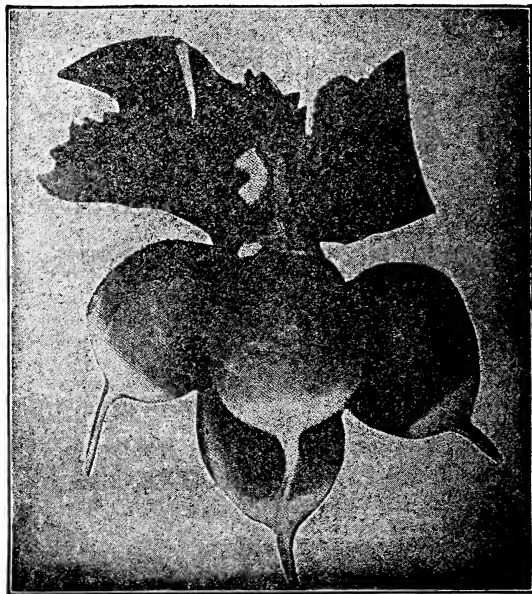


RADISHES—Continued

EARLY LONG SCARLET, SHORT TOP IMPROVED. Standard and excellent sort for private gardens or market. Grow half out of the ground; very uniform in shape, smooth and very bright red in color, continuing crisp and tender until fully matured, about 6 inches long. This is the variety grown so extensively in Petite Cote, Ontario, where the finest radishes in America are produced. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1b., 60c.

WHITE ICICLE. The finest and longest of the very pure white varieties. Planted in spring, the radishes are ready for use in 20 to 25 days; the long, slender form and pure paper-white skin are most attractive when bunched for market. This radish is not only crisp and tender when young, but retains these qualities until the roots attain large size, so that it will remain in fine condition longer than any other first early variety. Excellently adapted for forcing or successive sowing in the open ground, and gives continuous supply of tender, crisp radishes throughout the season. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1b., 60c.

JONES' GIANT SCARLET GLOBE. Extraordinary in growing to unusually large size, yet always tender, crisp and of mild flavor. Remains in a perfect condition a remarkably long time, and, unlike other forcing varieties, does not become pithy, even when twice their ordinary size in diameter. Root turnip shaped, color a beautiful crimson carmine; flesh firm, crisp and tender. While very desirable as a second early forcing variety, we especially recommend it for outdoor planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1b., 60c.



Scarlet Turnip White Tipped Radish

Salsify

(Vegetable Oyster)

The roots are long, white and tapering; when cooked form a substitute for oysters, as the flavor is similar.

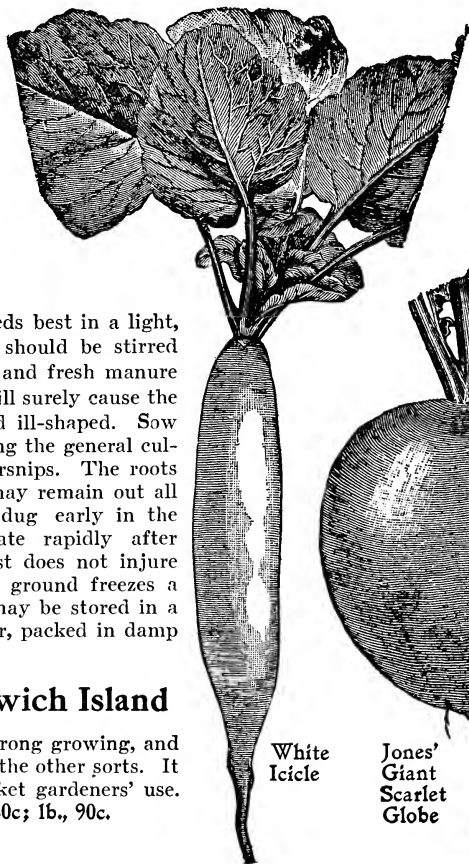


Mammoth Salsify

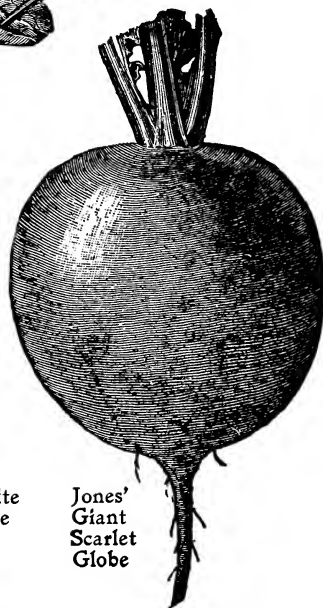
Culture: Salsify succeeds best in a light, well enriched soil which should be stirred to a good depth. Coarse and fresh manure should be avoided, as it will surely cause the roots to grow uneven and ill-shaped. Sow early and quite deep, giving the general culture recommended for parsnips. The roots are perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter, but should be dug early in the spring, as they deteriorate rapidly after growth commences. Frost does not injure the roots, but before the ground freezes a quantity for winter use may be stored in a pit or in a very cool cellar, packed in damp earth or sand.

Mammoth Sandwich Island

This variety is large, strong growing, and less liable to branch than the other sorts. It is invaluable for the market gardeners' use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1b., 90c.



White Icicle



Jones' Giant Scarlet Globe

Squash

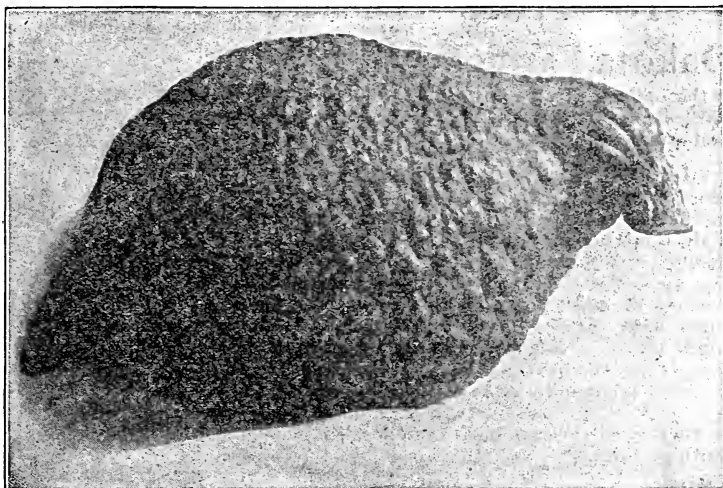
Culture: Squash plants are very sensitive and tender to cold, and planting must be delayed until settled and warm weather. The general methods of culture are the same as those given for cucumbers and melons, but squash is less particular as to soil. The summer varieties should be planted 4 to 6 feet apart each way and the winter sorts 8 to 10. Three plants are sufficient for a hill. In gathering the winter sorts care should be taken not to bruise or break the stem from the squash, as the slightest injury will increase the liability to decay.

WARTY HUBBARD. This is a superior variety, and one of the best of winter squashes; flesh is bright golden yellow, fine grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavored; keeps well through the winter; boils or bakes exceedingly dry and is held by many to be as good baked as the sweet potato. Our stock is most carefully selected with regard to quality of the flesh, and color and wartiness of the shell, but the latter peculiarities are largely determined by the soils in which the squashes are raised. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c; 1b., 90c.

THE HUBBARD. Cannot be beaten as a winter squash; it boils smooth and dry, is of very rich quality, and keeps as solid as a rock. It is more popular with private growers than any other variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1b., 75c.

GOLDEN HUBBARD. Heavily warted, with a rich orange-yellow skin, turning to a deep salmon-red when ripe. It is equally as productive and superior in quality, if anything, to the other Hubbards; altogether a very desirable squash. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1b., 70c, postpaid.

THE DELICIOUS. This squash is excellent in quality, and in that respect is by some preferred, even to the Hubbard. It is a very early winter vari-



Warty Hubbard

ety of medium size; shell moderately hard, but not very thin; flesh thick, fine grained and bright yellow in color. Even when immature, this squash is in condition for use and is of very fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c; 1b., 90c.

Summer Squash

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH SCALLOP. The fruit is beautiful, clear waxy-white, instead of the yellow-white so often seen in the old Early White Bush Scallop and is superior to that variety in size and beauty. The handsomest of scalloped squashes. It is earlier than any other variety, of dwarf habit and very productive. Summer squashes should always be used when young and tender, which can be determined by an impression of the nail. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1b., 80c.

SUMMER CROOKNECK. The old standard sort; very early and productive. Fruits when mature are about one foot long, with crooked neck and warty surface; color bright yellow; shell very hard when ripe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1b., 75c.

Spinach **Culture:** Plant in very rich ground. Sow in drills 12 to 18 inches apart and thin to about 6 inches apart when the leaves are an inch wide. Cut before hot weather, while young and tender. For early spring use, sow early in autumn and protect the plants with a light covering of leaves or straw, or plant as soon as the land can be worked in the spring. Under favorable conditions the leaves may be large enough for eating in eight weeks. South of the 38th parallel little or no winter covering is necessary.

EARLY GIANT THICK LEAVED. A strongly growing and early maturing sort, with very large, thick leaves of fine deep green color. One of the most desirable medium early spinaches. Pkt., postpaid, 5c; oz., 10c; 1b., 30c; by freight or express, 10 lbs., 15c per lb.

Tomatoes

Tomatoes do best in light, warm, not over-rich soil and success depends largely upon securing a rapid, vigorous and unchecked growth during the early part of the season. Sow in hotbeds from six to eight-weeks before they can be set out of doors, which is when danger from frost is past; when the plants have four leaves transplant into shallow boxes or cold frames, setting them 4 or 5 inches apart; give plenty of air and endeavor to secure a vigorous but steady and healthy growth, so that at the time of setting in the open ground they will be strong and stocky. Even a slight check while the plants are small will materially diminish their productiveness. Set out of doors as soon as danger from frost is over, but before doing so, harden off the plants by gradually exposing them to the night air and by the withdrawal of water until the wood becomes hard and the leaves thick and of a dark green color. Transplant carefully and cultivate well as long as the vines will permit.

TOMATOES—Continued

Dakota Farmer The most wonderful tomato ever produced, is the opinion of experts and all who have grown it. Earliest, most prolific, finest quality and flavor, and best shipper.

Its history: The Dakota Farmer Tomato is a result of our efforts to get a tomato that would mature early in this Northern latitude. We worked with this end in view for seven years before we finally produced this variety. Some experts said it was an accident, others that it was a sport, but regardless of what produced this variety, we are satisfied with the result. There is no tomato in the world that combines the qualities found in this variety. It has no equal. A few years ago, after we had the variety coming true to type, we were able to supply our Northern markets with ripe tomatoes as early as they could be obtained from localities 200 miles south of here.

Earliness: By reason of the latitude in which it was originated, it can be expected to produce ripe tomatoes earlier than any other variety. We were advised by several of our customers in the northern part of this state that the Dakota Farmer was the only variety which ever produced a crop of ripe tomatoes before the frost.

Productiveness: By actual comparison with the most productive varieties we ever found, it outyields them all. Last season we had single plants produce over 100 salable tomatoes, many of them weighing over one pound. We picked one tomato from our own plants a year ago that weighed 22 ounces. The size alone was not all that pleased us—the quality, the flavor and the firmness held true.

Quality: The Dakota Farmer excels all others in eating and shipping qualities. It is as smooth as a peach and not liable to crack. Hot weather does not seem to affect it. The fruit is a rich red color and free from core. The flesh is very firm, and ripe tomatoes picked from the vine will keep in a marketable condition longer than any other tomato.

The Plants: Hardy and easy to transplant. We seldom lose a plant in resetting. Vines are very strong, having thick leaves and not subject to sun scald and blight.

The market gardeners who raise the Dakota Farmer Tomato find it the most profitable variety by far. This is because it is the early tomatoes that pay. The Dakota Farmer demands a bigger price also because the quality is superior. Pkt., 10c. Packet contains about 100 seeds. Oz., \$1.50.

LAKEVIEW EARLIANA. This tomato is one of the earliest bright red tomatoes and of good size and a heavy yielder. The plants are quite hardy, with rather slender open branches and moderate growth, well set with fruits, nearly all of which ripen extremely early in the season. The tomatoes are deep scarlet and grow closely together in clusters of 5 to 8, all of medium size, averaging $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; they are smooth and solid, quite thick through, and free from rough ribs or cracks. The flesh is deep red, with solid center and small seed cells. A specimen plant had by actual count 45 ripened fruits at time of first picking and 35 green ones of good size, and the whole plant could be hidden by an ordinary bushel basket. This variety is an excellent tomato, but is deficient in its keeping and shipping qualities. Our seed is absolutely the best it is possible to produce. We have a choice lot of Dakota-grown seed

which is sure to give good results in any climate. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; lb., \$4.00.

DWARF CHAMPION. This is a purple-fruited variety which forms very stout, strong plants about two feet high. The branches are short, making a bushy plant which stands quite erect. This sort is often sold as Tree Tomato. Fruit smooth, medium sized, color purplish pink, fairly solid, but has a hard core, and is of good flavor. About as early as any fruited tomato, and is quite popular in some localities, particularly for home use. The dwarf habit of the vines make it very desirable for forcing, as it can be planted closer to the glass, and more closely on the bench than the tall-growing kinds. Our stock is a very superior strain with larger, smoother fruit than the original. We believe you will be pleased with the results of an order. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., \$3.



Jones Seed Co., Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

Dear Sirs: Please send me your 1913 catalogue. I raised the best tomatoes from seed bought of you last season I ever raised, and would like to get some of the same seed again. Respectfully,

R. K. COBBAN.

Valier, Mont., Feb. 9, 1913.

TOMATOES—Continued



A profitable yield of tomatoes

JUNE PINK. An extra early, purplish pink tomato, similar to the Earliana in growth of vine, shape and size of fruit and time of maturing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; lb., \$3.50.

PONDEROSA. This variety, when conditions are favorable, grows to an immense size, and makes the heaviest fruit of any in the list, excepting only the Dakota Farmer. We list it because some of our customers call for it. But it is not a variety that we very strongly recommend. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; lb., \$4.00.

Yellow Tomatoes

GOLDEN QUEEN. A first-class, large, smooth, pure yellow tomato, with fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

YELLOW PEAR. Similar to the Red Pear Tomato, but of rich, clear yellow color and quite distinct from a variety which is sometimes sold under this name. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

YELLOW HUSK, or GROUND CHERRY. Liked by many for preserves and also for eating raw. The seed we offer is that of the true Yellow Ground Cherry, not the purple-fruited sort, which is scarcely edible. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Tobacco

The seed should be sown as early as possible after danger of frost is over. Burn brush and rubbish in the spring on the ground intended for the seed bed; then dig and pulverize the earth and mix with the ashes, after which the seed may be sown and covered very lightly. When about 6 inches high, transplant into rows four or five feet apart each way. Cultivate thoroughly with plow and hoe.

STERLING. The brightest of the yellow type and, being the earliest to ripen, is surest in localities liable to early frosts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF. Best adapted to the climate of the Middle and Northern states, as it is more hardy and endures the cold better than the tender varieties grown South. In many of the Northern states and in Canada, this sort is grown almost exclusively. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

HAVANA. The leaf of this variety is very thin and fine texture. Possesses a very delicate flavor and is extensively used for cigar wrappers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; 2 oz., 75c; ¼ lb., \$1.25. lb., \$4.00.



Turnips

Culture: Sow in drills about two feet apart and half inch deep, or sow broadcast, but in either case be sure to have the ground rich and freshly stirred. Thin early and keep free from weeds so that the young plants will not be checked in growth. Any overcrowding will result in rough and poorly flavored roots. It is important to get the spring and summer crop started very early, so that the turnips may have time to grow to sufficient size before hot weather causes them to become tough and bitter.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH, STRAP LEAVED. A most excellent early garden variety and largely used in the Southern states. Root medium sized, flat; color white, very early, sweet and tender. It is a desirable turnip for table use, but like other early sorts, is spongy and inferior when overgrown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 40c.

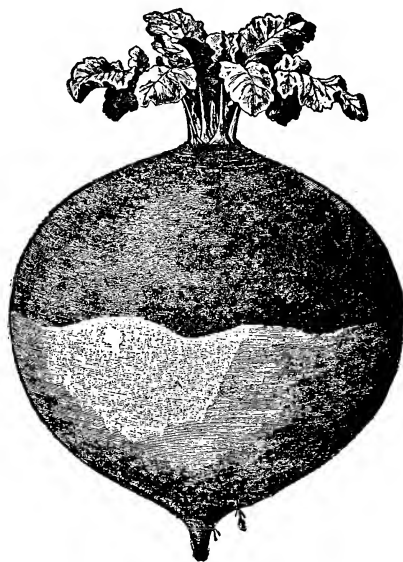
ORANGE JELLY, or GOLDEN BALL. Undoubtedly among the most delicate and sweetest yellow fleshed turnips yet introduced. Not of large size, but firm, hard and of most excellent flavor. Keeps well and is superior as a table variety. It is extensively used. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 40c.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE. This excellent table variety is globular in shape, of good size and very attractive appearance. The roots are large, purple or dark red above ground, white below. The flesh is white, fine grained and tender. The roots, when in best condition for the table, are about three inches in diameter, but can be grown much larger for stock feeding. This sort keeps well for so early a variety, and is one of the best for market use. Sometimes known as Red Top White Globe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 40c.

TURNIP, DALE'S HYBRID. Yellow flesh, green top, productive, good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 40c.

GREY STONE TURNIP. White flesh, bronze top (greenish purple); perfect round shape. This is a quick grower and can be especially recommended for early harvesting in autumn; a big cropper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 40c.

DANISH BORTFELDER, or COW HORN TURNIP. This splendid root has been awarded first class



prize several times by the Danish government, as the most productive of all turnips, and is considered the best in Scandinavia. Long root, cream color, delicate green top, rapid grower, heavy cropper and excellent keeper. Must be sown in the spring for summer use and in the middle of summer for winter purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 40c.

Rutabagas

Culture: Sow the seed from about the middle of June to the middle of July. Rutabagas require ground enriched with well-rotted manure and should be sown in drills about two and one-half feet apart, and the young plants thinned eight to twelve inches apart in the row. Keep free from weeds by frequent cultivation and when the roots are full grown, and before hard freezing weather, pull them, cut off the tops and store in a root cellar, or pit. Rutabagas are sometimes sown broadcast and left to take their own chances with the weeds and the bugs. So treated the crop is seldom a success, though occasionally, on new clearings, free from weed seed, fair results are obtained.

IMPROVED PURPLE TOP YELLOW. A hardy and productive rutabaga having but little neck; flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored, shape slightly oblong, terminating abruptly; color deep purple above and bright yellow under ground; leaves small, light green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

RUTABAGA BANGHOLM. Oblong globular shaped, with very small neck, yellow flesh, very dark purple top. Superior to all other Swedes. Has been awarded a first class certificate on several occasions. By our last trials it scored 49 tons of roots, with five tons of dry matter per acre. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

NORTH GROWN HARDY SEEDS

Russian Sunflower

This is highly prized by poultry raisers and farmers as a cheap food for fowls. It is immensely productive and can be raised cheaper than corn, as any waste piece of ground will suffice. It is one of the best egg-producing foods known. Prepaid, pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1b., 20c. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., 75c; 25 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$6.50.

Aromatic, Medicinal Pot Herbs

Anise. (*Pimpinelia anisum*)

An annual herb, cultivated principally for its seeds, which have a fragrant, agreeable smell and pleasant taste; used medicinally for various purposes. The leaves are sometimes used for garnishing and flavoring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1b., \$1.00.

Basil, Sweet. (*Ocimum basilicum*)

A hardy annual from the East Indies. The seeds and stems have a flavor somewhat similar to that of cloves and are used for flavoring soups and sauces. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1b., \$1.25.

Caraway. (*Carum carui*)

Cultivated for the seed, which is used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1b., 75c.

Catnip, or Cat-Mint. (*Nepeta cat-aria*)

A hardy perennial, well known as a valuable mild nerve for infants. Sow preferably in fall, or in early spring, in drills twenty inches apart. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; 2 oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; 1b., \$4.00.

Coriander. (*Coriandrum sativum*)

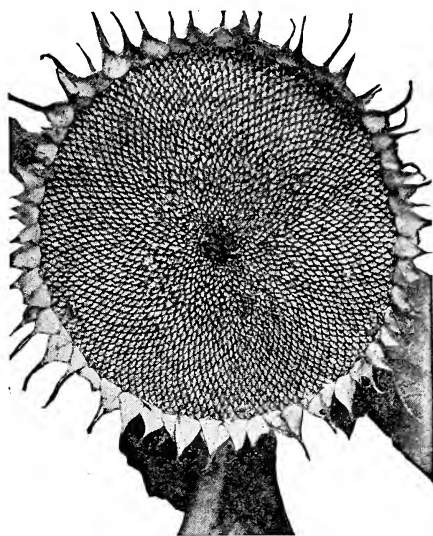
A hardy annual cultivated for its seed, which has an agreeable taste and is used in confectionery and to disguise the taste of medicine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1b., 75c.

Dill. (*Anethum graveolens*)

An annual cultivated for its seeds, which has an aromatic odor and a warm, pungent taste. It is sometimes added to pickled cucumbers to heighten the flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1b., 60c.

Fennel, Sweet. (*Foeniculum officinale*)

A hardy perennial. The leaves are largely used in soups, fish sauces, garnishes and salads. The seed is



Russian Sunflower

sometimes used in confectionery. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1b., \$1.00.

Horehound. (*Marrubium vulgare*)

A perennial herb with a strong, aromatic smell and a bitter, pungent taste. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1b., \$2.00.

Marjoram, Sweet. (*Origanum margorana*)

A perennial plant, but not hardy enough to endure the winter of the North. The young, tender tops are used green for flavoring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1b., \$1.25.

Rosemary. (*Rosmarinus officinalis*)

A hardy perennial with fragrant, spicy odor and a warm, bitter taste. May be easily raised from seed, but does not reach a size fit for use until the second season. The dried leaves deteriorate rapidly with age. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; 2 oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1b., \$3.50.

Rue. (*Ruta graveolens*)

A hardy perennial with a peculiar smell. The leaves are bitter and so acrid as to blister the skin. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1b., \$1.75.

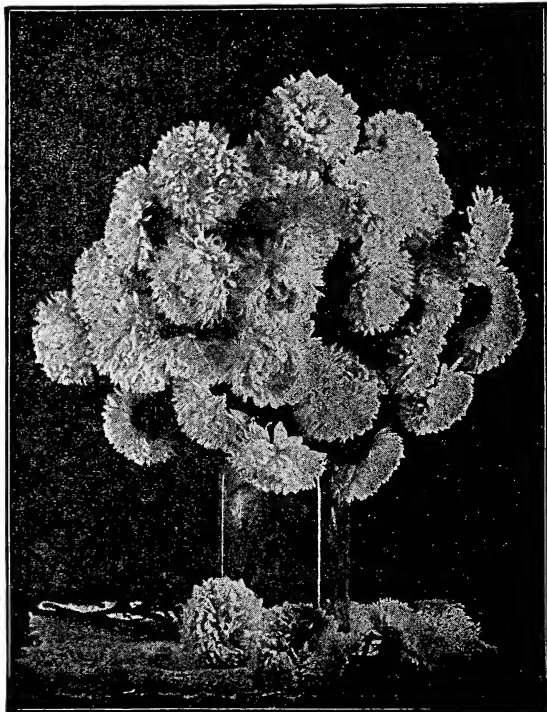
SAGE. Per package, 5c.

Jones Cabbage Worm Killer

Will keep your plants and flowers free from insects. Price and description on page 11.

JONES SUPERIOR FLOWER SEEDS

Sent Postpaid to any Town or City in the United States



Giant Comet White

Aster

ASTER, GIANT COMET. The Bride. White, changing to rose. Unsurpassed in delicacy of coloring and elegance of form. Pkt., 5c.

ASTER, COMET. Dwarf White. The plant does not exceed seven inches in height, while its beautiful pure white flowers attain a diameter of four inches, making it valuable as a bedding and pot plant. The earliest of large flowering white Asters. Pkt., 10c.

ASTER, VICTORIA. Fine Mixed. An unrivaled and favorite class, of which we have a very fine strain; flowers large and perfectly double, of globular shape. Pkt., 10c.

CHRISTMAS TREE ASTER. This has a pyramidal branching form of growth, giving it the shape of a miniature tree. A very early profuse bloomer, growing about fifteen inches high, but covering an area of from twenty inches to two feet in diameter. Perfect double flowers; all colors, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

JONES' PEERLESS PINK BRANCHING ASTER. This grand new variety is bound to become the most popular of any Aster yet introduced. The plants are robust, free branching habit, from 20 to 30 inches high, bearing their magnificent bloom on strong stems, averaging about 15 inches in length, and it is hard to find a flower under 4 inches across, and many of them measure 5 inches by 2½ inches in depth, forming an almost globular flower. The center petals are prettily incurved, while the wide, outer

petals reflex, making a most artistic and finely finished flower. It comes into bloom about the middle of August, being at its best during the early part of September or a trifle earlier than the late branching sorts, and whether used for cutting or for bedding, we feel reasonably sure that this grand Aster will soon become a favorite and be the most popular of any yet introduced. Pkt., 10c.

Balsams

BALSAMS. (Lady Slippers.) Beautiful half-hardy annuals, from 1½ to 2 feet in height. Sow the seed early in frames and transplant to a well enriched border.

BALSAMS, IMPROVED CAMELIA-FLOWERED WHITE PERFECTION. Pure white, with large, very firmly formed double flowers. The plant, with its stems thickly crowded with snow-white blossoms, produces a magnificent effect. Pkt., 5c.

BALSAMS, DWARF SPOTTED. Finest mixed. Pkt., 5c.

BALSAMS. Double. Very Fine. Mixed. Rich, effective and popular. Pkt., 5c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS, or CENTAUREA CYANIS. A showy, hardy annual succeeding well in any soil, and bearing a profusion of flowers in shades of pink, blue and purple. Pkt., 5c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM. These common "Summer Chrysanthemums" are showy and effective in the garden and desirable for cut flowers. These annuals are not the winter flowering sorts sold by florists and propagated only by division of roots. Double fine mixed. Pkt., 5c.

CANDYTUFT. (Iberis.) Showy, branching plants about fifteen inches high. Considered indispensable for cutting and very effective in beds, masses or rockeries. If sown in spring the plants will bloom from July to September or if in the fall will blossom from May to July. Hardy annual. Shading to light purple. Pkt., 5c.

CANNA. Stately, ornamental plants, producing clusters of large flowers of the most intense, varied and brilliant colors. Very desirable for greenhouse or bedding out doors. Plant the seeds in February, first soaking them for a day in hot water. In August the plants come into bloom and continue to flower very freely until downed by frost. Tender perennial. Store roots in cellar in winter. Finest Large Flowering Mixed. Plants are about three feet high. Pkt., 5c.

CLEMATIS. Well known and universally admired climbers, some of the varieties being remarkable for the size and beauty of their blossoms and others for their gracefulness. Fine for covering arbors, verandas, etc., as they cling readily to almost any object. Most of the kinds are hardy herbaceous perennials, but some little protection in Northern latitudes through winter is advised. The plants should be given plenty of water during dry weather to insure free blooming, the plants being quickly injured if allowed to become very dry. Perennial sorts. Fine varieties mixed. Pkt., 5c.

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued



Cosmos.

Machet. A highly developed dwarf, but vigorous strain; splendid, large red flower spikes. One of the best for pot culture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c.

FORGET-ME-NOTS (*Myosotis*). A very pretty little, hardy perennial, about six inches high. Will thrive best in a cool, moist situation, and well adapted for bedding or rock work. Fancy mixed. Pkt., 5c.

GOURD (*Cucurbita*). A tribe of climbers with curiously shaped yellow fruit. Being of rapid growth they are much used for covering old fences, trellises, stumps, etc. Tender annual; ten to twenty feet high. Useful, fancy and ornamental. Mixed varieties. Pkt., 5c.

HELIOTROPE. Well known, deliciously fragrant plants, excellent for bedding purposes or pot culture.

HELIOTROPE MIXED. Pkt., 5c.

HOLLYHOCKS. Seeds should be sown in June or July to have flowering plants next summer; or if sown in the house early in the spring, will bloom the first year.

HOLLYHOCKS, CHATER'S IMPORTED DOUBLE. Double mixed. Pkt., 10c.

ICE PLANT. A singular looking, tender annual, with thick, fleshy leaves that have appearance of being covered with crystals of ice. Pkt., 5c.

LARKSPUR (*Delphinium*). The Larkspur is one of the handsomest and most useful of plants and for large gardens is invaluable.

Double Dwarf Rocket, Mixed. Produces beautiful spikes of double flowers in many shades. Hardy annual; one foot high. Pkt., 5c.

MOON FLOWER (*Ipomoea Grandiflora Alba*). This is one of the most vigorous of all the summer climbers. Will grow 30 to 40 feet in a single season, and will be covered with its large, white flowers every evening and cloudy day. The hard outer coat of the seed should be cut through with a sharp knife, care being taken not to cut any deeper than the hard shell, and the seed planted about one inch deep in moist soil in a box or a pan and set in a warm place. If the soil be kept moist, germination will take place in ten days or two weeks. After the plants are up, tend carefully and plant out of doors in a sunny situation when danger from frost is past. Water freely throughout the summer. Rich soil tends to make the plant run to vines and leaves, while poor earth will produce earlier and more abundant flowers. This variety is also known as *Ipomoea Noctiflora*. Pkt., 5c.

CYPRESS VINE. (*Ipomoea quamoclit*.) A most beautiful climber, with delicate dark green feathery foliage and an abundance of bright, star-shaped, scarlet or white blossoms, which contrast effectively with the graceful foliage. Tender annual; about fifteen feet high. Mixed. The two colors above. Pkt., 5c.

CALLIOPSIS, or COREOPSIS. Very showy border plants, producing in great profusion and for a long time flowers which are bright yellow and rich brown, either self-colored or with these colors and red contrasted. Pkt., 5c.

CENTAUREA, NEW GIANT IMPERIAL. The best yet introduced. Grows 4 feet high, of enormous dimensions, covered with large, very fragrant flowers of an infinite variety of color. Pkt., 5c.

COSMOS. A very effective autumn flowering plant. Is quite hardy and rapid-growing, forming bush-like plants five to eight feet high, and covered with large, single dahlia-like flowers. Start in this latitude in March and transplant to open ground about June 1. Early Flowering Mixed. Both white and colored flowers. Pkt., 5c.

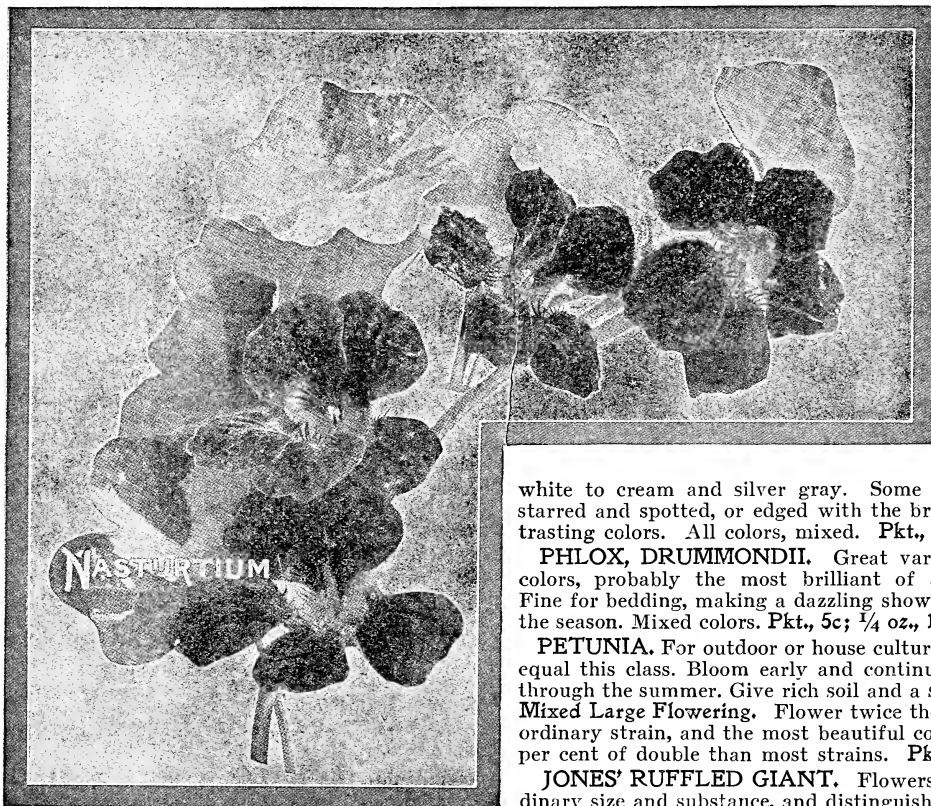
DAISY. The Daisy has been so far improved by selection and careful cultivation that good seed will give at least 80 per cent of double flowers that are as large as any of the named sorts that are propagated by division of the roots and

are sold at high prices. The plants bloom well in the house and are splendid for early spring and summer flowering when planted in a slightly shaded situation. Double mixed. Shades of rose and white. Pkt., 5c.

MIGNONETTE. A well-known hardy annual; producing dense spikes of exceedingly fragrant flowers. If sown at intervals in spring and early summer, it will bloom till killed by frost. Seed sown in autumn will bloom early the following spring. Thrives best in the cool temperature. Hardy annual; one foot high.



MIGNONETTE



MARIGOLD. No flower garden seems complete without this fine old plant. The African varieties are tall, usually about three feet, while the French are more dwarf; all are desirable. Start the seed early indoors and transplant six inches apart as soon as danger from frost is over. Hardy annuals; in bloom till frost comes. Fancy mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Nasturtium

Few plants are more easily grown or remain longer in bloom. In favorable soil they are produced in abundance throughout the season. Sow in spring in well drained, moderately rich soil.

DWARF VARIETIES (*Tropaeolum minor*). A bed of dwarf nasturtiums in the yard is very brilliant and attractive. The plants are so evenly dwarf that they are often used for a border. Hardy annual; about one foot high. Finest mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

TALL, or CLIMBING NASTURTIUM. Special mixture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

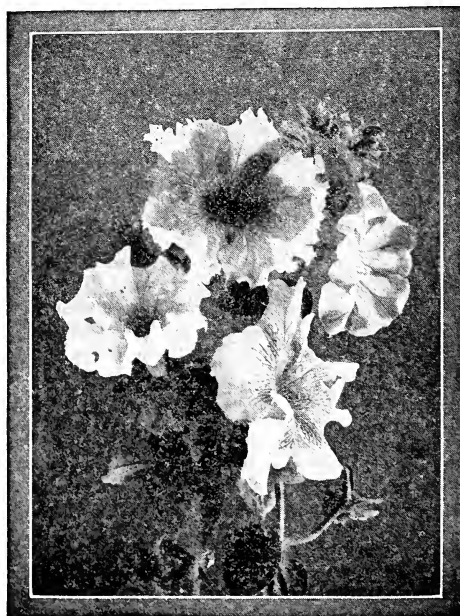
GIANT IMPERIAL JAPANESE MORNING GLORIES. Flowers double the size of the ordinary morning glory, 4 to 6 inches across. Vines strong and robust, 30 to 50 feet high. Leaves heart-shaped, some dark green, others silvery or yellow; some mottled dark green, white and gray. The chief beauty, however, is not their leaves or gigantic size, but the beautiful coloring of the large flowers. The colors, shadings and markings are numberless. Some are deep, rich and velvety, others daintily tinted and shaded. The solid colors range through all the shades of red, from soft rose to crimson and maroon; from light to deep blue indigo and blackish purple; from snow

white to cream and silver gray. Some are striped, starred and spotted, or edged with the brightest contrasting colors. All colors, mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

PHLOX, DRUMMONDII. Great variety of rich colors, probably the most brilliant of all annuals. Fine for bedding, making a dazzling show throughout the season. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; oz., 50c.

PETUNIA. For outdoor or house culture few plants equal this class. Bloom early and continue to flower through the summer. Give rich soil and a sunny place. **Mixed Large Flowering.** Flower twice the size of the ordinary strain, and the most beautiful colors. Larger per cent of double than most strains. Pkt., 10c.

JONES' RUFFLED GIANT. Flowers of extraordinary size and substance, and distinguished from the large flowering fringed section by the deep fluting, giving appearance of artificial ruffling. Pkt., 5c.



Petunia.



Poppy

Well-known hardy annuals and perennials, flowering in great profusion throughout the summer. As early in spring as ground can be worked sow the seed where flowers are to bloom and cover lightly, since if planted too deep the seed will not germinate and the annual varieties do not bear transplanting. To insure continuous bloom during a long season the flowers should be cut regularly and no seed pods allowed to form.

CARDINAL. This splendid specimen of the dwarf variety of the carnation-flowered type of poppy, grows about two feet high, and bears large globular flowers of an intense cardinal red. Price, per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

TULIP POPPY (*Papaver Glaucum*). One of the

most brilliant; the flowers are 3 inches across and closely resemble the brilliant Scarlet Gesneriana Tulip; 2 feet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c.

CARNATION FLOWERED POPPY. Splendid double-fringed flowers; mixed colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

Pansies

Pansies are now produced in an almost infinite variety of colors and markings. Their brilliancy of shading, extended season of blooming and long keeping characteristics make them general favorites. We have been interested in the bringing forward of advanced types of very large varieties in this country as well as in Europe, and our stocks are the very best obtainable. We spare neither pains nor expense to satisfy the most critical trade. Pansies do best in very rich, moist soil and cool, moist atmosphere. A situation sheltered from high winds and exposed to the morning sun is most favorable, and frequent sprinkling is advantageous. Hardy perennial; about four inches high.

THE ORCHID, FLOWERED. This distinct, beautiful new strain of pansies will appeal to those who prefer delicate tints and soft shades of coloring. The flowers are of medium size as compared with those of the giant-flowered type, but of fine form, delicate texture and exquisite coloring in soft pastel shades. The plants flower freely from spring until late in the fall, and the soft, beautiful coloring—including shades of chamois, terra-cotta, pink, lilac, rose and orange—make a charming contrast to the rich velvety effects or bright colorings of the older familiar types. They all blend so harmoniously we have decided to offer seed only in mixture. Pkt. (100 to 125 seeds), 15c; 2 pkts., 25c.

JONES' SPECIAL STRAIN OF GIANT MIXED PANSY. Enormous size pansies of rich, velvety texture. Every one is different and all are distinctly marked with rich and varied shades and colorings. These pansies are the most perfectly formed of any we have ever seen. Flowers are carried on good, strong stems and are of good substance. Their robust growth makes them a general favorite. Every lover of pansies should try this strain. Pkt., 5c.

GIANT SNOW QUEEN (*Candidissima*). Very large, satiny, pure white. Fine for bouquets or cemetery. Pkt., 5c.

BLACK PRINCE. Finest black, deep jet; very velvety and large. Pkt., 5c.

GOLDEN QUEEN. From the lightest yellow to the deepest old gold. Pkt., 10c.





Pinks. (Dianthus)

The Dianthus family furnishes many of the most beautiful flowers, including the Carnation, Sweet William, Chinese and Japanese Pinks, in all their varieties. The Pinks as a class are more varied in color than the Carnations, but lack their fragrance. Hardy and half-hardy biennials and perennials, but nearly all blooming the first year from seed; of easy culture. Seed may be sown in open ground, where they are to remain, but better results are obtained, in the North, if plants are started in the house.

CRIMSON BELLE. Rich, vivid crimson color; flower single and of extraordinary size and substance, evenly and finely lacinated. Half-hardy biennial; blooms the first season. Pkt., 5c.

ROYAL PINKS (*Reddewigi nobilis*). These very large, single flowers afford a wide range of colors. Petals deeply cut and fringed and in splendid shades from blood-red to carmine pink, and even white. Pkt., 10c.

Sweet Peas

How to Grow Sweet Peas

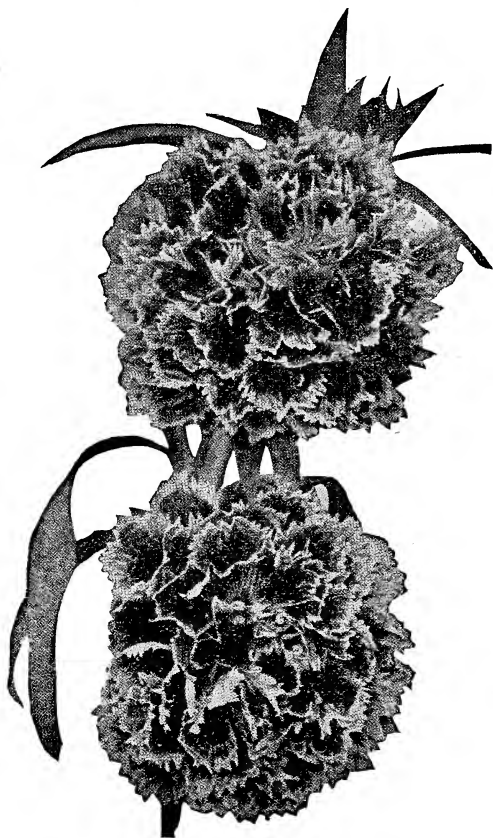
The soil for Sweet Peas should be rich and deep. A good, rich loam, with plenty of well-rotted manure in it, is the ideal soil for raising good plants that will produce plenty of blooms of good substance. Soils that are at all heavy are best dug in the autumn and during the winter months a good dressing of hardwood ashes, or air-slaked lime should be given it. They should be in a position fully exposed to the sunlight and air on both sides of the row.

Much depends on the state of the weather as to when the seed may be sown out of doors; but they should be sown as early in the season as the ground can be worked. It is best to make a trench or furrow about six inches deep, in the bottom of which sow the seed thickly. Cover

the seed with about an inch of soil, pressing it down firmly. As soon as they are above ground, thin out from two to four inches apart; when planted too close they do not attain their full development. As soon as they are above the trench the balance of the soil may be filled in. During dry weather the plants should be watered thoroughly and frequently and given an application of liquid manure once a week. A mulch of hay or rakings from the lawn will be found beneficial during hot weather. The flowers should be cut as often as possible, and all withered bloom should be removed, to prevent the plants from running to seed, which would stop them from continuing to bloom.

COUNTESS SPENCER MIXTURE. Here we have a new and distinct type of form in Sweet Peas. The flower stems are unusually long and the flowers are so set on the stem that there is a graceful fluffiness to a bunch of them in distinct contrast to the ordinary kinds of Sweet Peas. So but few colors have developed in this type, and some of these sport or change more or less in flowering. The wings and standards of the flowers are very large, and its graceful form with the immense size, make it certain to supersede all older kinds of Sweet Peas, as fast as standard colors appear and become fixed. In our mixture of this new class will be found white, pink, yellow, red and blue shades. Every lover of Sweet Peas should plant our Countess of Spencer mixture. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 2 oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

ECKFORD'S HYBRID MIXED. Made up of the best of Eckford's large-flowering sorts carefully proportioned. Only Eckford's varieties are used; it will give large, fine formed flowers in a great variety of beautiful colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.



SWEET PEAS—Continued

KING EDWARD SPENCER. The enormous flowers come uniformly waved and crinkled to a pronounced degree. The standard measures from $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches across by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep; the wings are $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep. The unusually large wings make the flowers appear truly gigantic in size. The standard is a deep, rich carmine-scarlet of glossy effect. The wings are also carmine-scarlet and on the reverse side are of a deep rosy carmine. The strong, stiff stems are 12 to 15 inches long and frequently carry four fine blooms, while the majority bear three flowers. Of most vigorous growth, the vines are almost literally covered with the magnificent flowers. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

COUNTESS SPENCER. The coloring is a soft rose pink, which deepens at the outer edges and becomes still richer or more heavily suffused in cool weather. In size, form and coloring, Countess Spencer is simply exquisite. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, and the large flowers are borne three and four upon long, stiff stems. Our true "Re-Selected" strain has no superior. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

DWARF CUPID SWEET PEAS. Plants are seldom more than 6 inches in height and form a dense mat of the richest green foliage 15 inches or more in

diameter. The flowers are fully equal in size to those of the tall-growing varieties, but are placed closely together, generally three or four at the top of a short, stiff stem. By reason of their close, dense growth, these Cupid varieties have not always proven so successful when planted where the tall varieties grow most luxuriantly; the close growth of foliage does not dry out so quickly after heavy rains. For light, dry soils, however, where the tall sorts quickly dry up or are injured by blight and insects, Cupid Sweet Peas give the greatest satisfaction. Finest mixed. More than forty colors blended in suitable proportions. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

WHITE SPENCER. Produces in the greatest profusion flowers of enormous size that are absolutely pure white. The standard is decidedly waved, crinkled and fluted. The standard measures $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches across by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches in depth. The wings are fully 1 inch wide. The flowers are borne three and four to the stem; the stem measures from 12 to 15 inches in length. The vines are most vigorous in growth and are nearly covered with bloom, while the flowers retain their enormous size throughout the season. Of fine substance, the magnificent flowers are unsurpassed for cutting and for keeping after being cut. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.

Decorative Dahlia Mixtures

These four grand varieties, consisting of Queen Yellow, very large double; White Swan, large, pure white flowers, large stem, pink center; Jones' Dark Variegated Red produces on the same plant dark wine-colored flowers, also a large number of variegated tipped with white, greatly admired by everyone; Kremhilde, a magnificent variety of semi-cactus type bearing perfect flowers, outside a delicate pink shading to a deep rose pink. One dozen mixed of this grand collection, postpaid, \$1.25; by express or freight, 60c.

Salvia

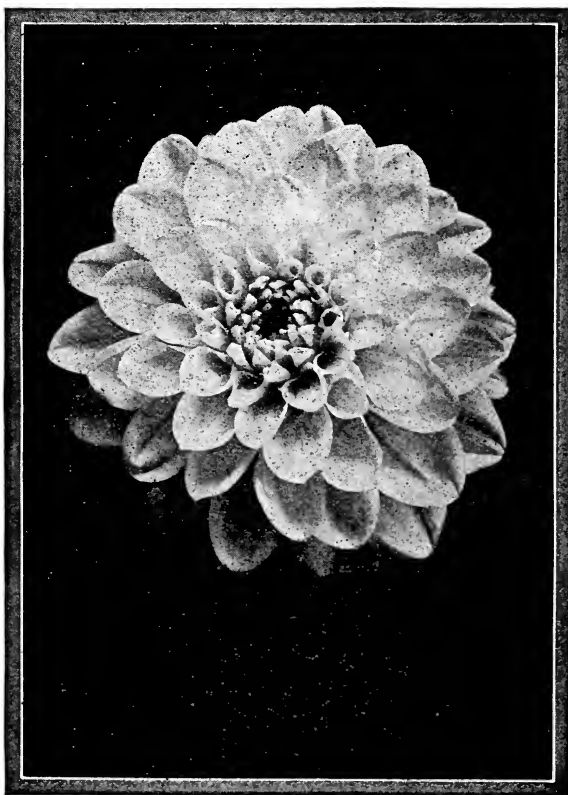
SALVIA BONFIRE. Fine for bedding; grows about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, forming handsome globular bushes, producing long spikes of brilliant, dazzling scarlet flowers. Blooms the first year. Pkt., 10c.

Smilax

No climbing plant surpasses this in beauty and grace of foliage. Extensively used for bouquets and floral decorations. Pkt., 5c.

Sweet Willam (*Dianthus barbatus*)

For display in the garden the Sweet William is unsurpassed. The plants produce a succession of flower clusters, thus affording splendid bloom for several weeks. The colors are exceedingly varied, ranging from white through many shades of rose, lilac, red, carmine, crimson, maroon to nearly black, usually two shades to each plant. The seed can be planted in the spring in open ground and will blossom in the fall or the following spring; or it can be sown in August and will make fine blooming plants for the summer following. Hardy perennials; $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Single mixed. Pkt., 5c.



Gladiolus

The most attractive of all summer flowering bulbs are the Gladioli. Wonderful improvements are being made each year in the size, color and beauty of these flowers, and our list comprises only the best both in mixtures and in named sorts. For best results they should have a sunny position. A large, sandy loam suits them best, but they do equally as well in heavy soil, provided there is perfect drainage. Well-rotted stable manure is the very best fertilizer, and where convenient it should be spread over the land in the fall and dug

in the following spring. Sheep manure is an excellent substitute, and can be applied in the spring. The best time to plant is about the first of May, putting in the smallest bulbs first, and reserving the larger bulbs for later planting. A succession of bloom may be had from July to October by making plantings two weeks apart up to the end of June. To make a good show they should be planted from three to four inches apart each way. The depth to plant is regulated by the size of the bulb. Cover large bulbs 6 inches, smaller ones from 3 to 4 inches deep. Prices postpaid.

AMERICA. A beautiful soft flesh pink. Most vigorous and easily grown Gladiolus known. It is strong and healthy, with luxuriant dark-green foliage; growth and flowering surpasses all others. Spikes 2 to 3 feet long, erect, with a great number of large, spreading blossoms, all facing one way and showing a color the delicacy and beauty of which it is impossible to describe or reproduce. An exquisite soft lavender pink, very light, almost a tinted white. No color like it in any other Gladiolus. As a cut-flower is perfectly immense, lasting in water a week or more. Each 15c; doz., \$1.25.

AUGUSTA. Flowers perfect paper-white, with slight pink shade on lower half of petal. Spike is set solid and perfect, with flowers from top to bottom. Each, 15c; doz., 75c.

MADAME MONNERET. Grand spikes, large flowers, delicate rose, with deeper and richer shading, fine for cut flowers. Each, 15c; doz., 75c.

PRESIDENT TAFT. (New.) Delicate pink, shaded darker at edges; red blotch, light line through each petal. Bulb, spike and flower of large size. Each 15c; doz., \$1.00.

GOLDEN QUEEN (New). Bright cream color; clear cut, diamond shape blotch of carmine. Does not fade out as most yellows do. Wide open flower of good quality. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.00.

SHIRLEY. Bright rosy pink, very dark blotch, edge yellow, white line on each petal. Each, 15c; doz., 75c.

AZURE (New). Blue with velvety maroon blotch on lower petals; good, tall spoke. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.00.

JONES' SUPERB GLADIOLUS MIXTURE. Our popular mixture is composed of fine sorts in all colors, in first-size bulbs only. We have tested many brands of mixtures, some costing twice as much, but have never seen any which surpass it in variety of coloring or general excellence. Per doz., 50c.

VERBENAS. The Verbena has been wonderfully improved in form and size of flower truss. For masses in beds on the lawn no plant excels it. In the varieties may be found every color from white through lilac and rose to purple and very dark purplish blue. If started in the house in pots in winter they will flower sooner and may be had in constant bloom from June even until after the early light frosts. Seeds should be soaked in lukewarm water before planting and care taken that the soil be very rich. Verbenas can be grown from cuttings, but seedlings are more vigorous and produce more flowers. Half

hardy perennial trailer which has gained much in popularity through treatment as an annual.

Hybrida Compacta Mixed. A distinct sort. The plant forms compact bunches about 5 inches high and 18 inches across, covered throughout the season with large trusses of white, scarlet and violet flowers. Flowers well from seed sown in the spring. Pkt., 15c.

ZINNIA. (Youth and Old Age.) Splendid hardy annuals; succeeding well in any soil, and making a brilliant show. The same flowers will retain their beauty for weeks and a profusion will be produced until frost. Pkt., 5c.

DAKOTA SEED POTATOES



A Field of Jones' Improved Extra Early Ohio

Potatoes are the greatest paying crop that can be grown by the Northern farmer. Potatoes can be grown on any land that will produce a good crop of corn. They should never be planted on the same ground more than one year at a time. Where the farmer has plenty of land there is no crop that will put the land in finer condition for a large crop of small grain than potatoes.

Always plant the best seed you can procure and plant them the same day you cut them. Do not cut them too small in trying to make them cover more ground. A potato the size of a hen's egg cut lengthwise is plenty small enough, and larger ones in four pieces. It will take from 12 to 15 bushels to plant an acre and do it right. Cultivate them just before they come up, if you can follow the row, and then harrow them down good, and you will have no trouble with weeds. We plant 10 inches apart in a row, one piece at a place.

JONES' IMPROVED EXTRA EARLY OHIO.

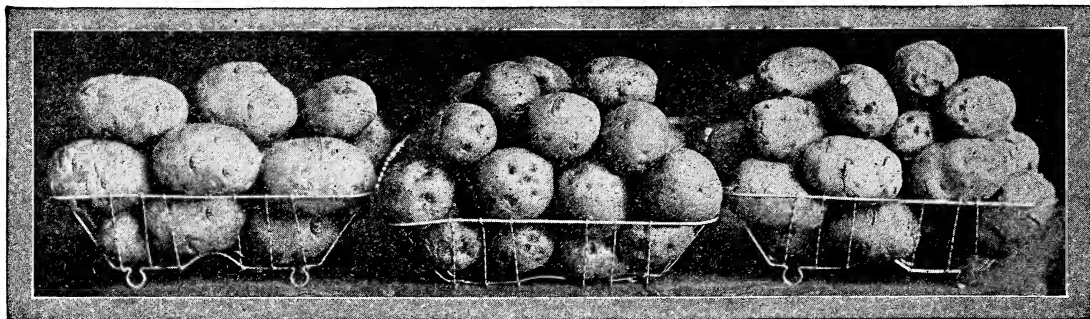
Our Early Ohios are at least one week earlier than any other strain of the Ohios. Better in quality and will produce a larger crop than any other variety. The Early Ohio is without doubt the most popular early potato on the market today. We have been growing them for the past twenty years, and in that time have improved them much in yield and quality. We know it will pay you to plant our seed, even if it costs twice as much as your home-grown seed. There is always good demand for Early Ohios for the Southern seed market. If you have a car to sell, let us hear from you. We can get you the top price for potatoes grown from our seed. Prices by freight or express at your expense: Per pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75.

CARMAN NO. 3. The best main crop potato. The Carman No. 3 is already rivaling in popularity the Burbank, and is undoubtedly a much better potato. Without any exception whatever it is the greatest yielding potato ever introduced. The tubers are borne very close to the plant, a single turn of the fork turning out every potato. It is of a large size and of the shapeliest form. Eyes are few and shallow. It is a perfect keeper, and is not surpassed as a table variety. Skin and flesh of extreme whiteness. It has no hollow heart or dark parts. We recommend this potato to customers as being unqualifiedly the best of all late sorts. Price, pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50.



Jones' Improved Extra Early Ohio.

Write for Prices in Larger Quantities



Early Six Weeks Potatoes

Bliss Triumph

Jones' Early Market

Early Bliss Triumph

Bliss Triumph is one of the leading early potatoes grown in the South. All Southern planters know the value of Northern-grown seeds. The best investment you can make is to buy Bliss Triumph, and grow them for the Southern seed trade. We are all familiar with it as sold at the groceries when the first new potatoes are shipped in. The tubers are nearly round, smooth, medium in size, reddish pink in color. Our stock is genuine and sure to please you. Prices: Pk., 50c; bu., \$2.00.

Early Six Weeks

It Hardly Matures in Six Weeks, but Very Early

We are not going to be careless enough to say that this potato gets ripe in six weeks from planting, or foolish enough to think that our customers would believe such a statement. We prefer simply to say that it is an extra early, a little earlier even than the Early Ohio. It has become immensely popular and is much sought after, especially by market gardeners. Although first introduced some 17 years ago, the seed is always in demand and sells at a premium over other earlys. Six Weeks belongs to the Ohio family, resembles Early Ohio, but is usually a little redder in color. It makes an extremely quick growth, grows very compactly and yields well. Our stock this year of Six Weeks is very fine. They will please everyone. Per pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75.

Jones' Early Market (See cut from photo.) This new extra early variety will mature fully one week ahead of any other potato. The tubers are produced abundantly and are of a uniform size. The plants are of dwarf, compact habit in growth, strong and healthy, free from blight and disease, and will also withstand drouth. When the tubers are matured, the vines die down and never make a second growth. It invariably produces a large crop of smooth potatoes, which are roundish in shape, beautiful white skin, very smooth and few eyes. The quality is superb, flesh being pure white and cooks very mealy. Per pk., 75c; bu., \$2.00.



RURAL NEW YORKER. This is one of the best late varieties. It is an excellent keeper, shallow eyes, large, white and smooth; not subject to scab or blight, as is common among many of the early varieties. It yields great crops of fine, large, smooth potatoes, even under most unfavorable circumstances; the handsomest large potato ever produced. It is claimed that it will outyield any other variety and that practically every potato is of marketable size. It grows very strong with upright top, dark colored stalks and purple blossoms, and is very little affected by the drouth blight. Rural New Yorker is a money-maker. Bu., \$1.50.

Prices on Potatoes subject to market changes without notice.

Best Quality Pure Paris Green

We handle tremendous quantities of Paris Green in season. Our stock comes from probably the largest and most reliable manufacturer in the country. If you are interested, write us. We can furnish the best quality and can save you money.

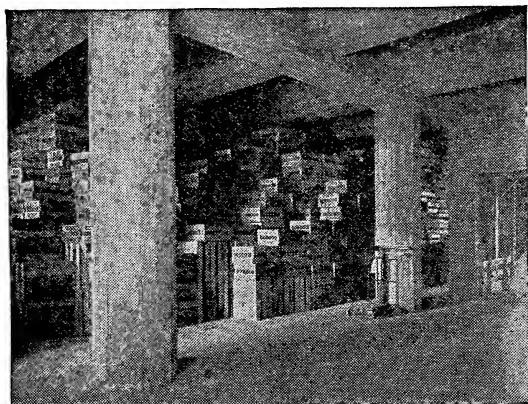
Jones Dakota Grown Seed Corn

Four Dollars In Or Four Dollars Out

Just one ordinary ear means that difference to you. One ear of corn that will not grow means a loss of eight bushels in your production. An ordinary seed ear should produce 800 ears of corn or about eight bushels, at 50 cents per bushel, this means \$4.00.

The Difference In Seed Corn

READ THIS: Professor Holden of the Iowa State Agricultural College, one of the highest authorities on improved seed corn in the United States, planted 100 samples taken from the corn planters in the fields of 100 farmers in the vicinity of Ames, Iowa. All were given the same care and cultivation, being planted in trial fields on the College Farm and Sub Stations in various parts of the state. The variation in yield was a surprise to all, as some of the corn produced less than 20 bushels an acre, while other lots yielded almost 100 bushels. This wide difference was all in the seed. The land and method of culture were identical. "The expense of growing an acre was the same. The best seed produced fully four times as much corn, of better quality, than did the other lots of inferior corn."



Portion of Seed Corn Store Room on First Floor

Why this Great Difference?

The last statement (which is Professor Holden's, not ours) shows a difference in yield between the poorest and the best, grown side by side under precisely the same condition, of 80 bushels to the acre, and, making due allowance for difference in varieties, is to be accounted for in no other way than that the best seed possessed inherited tendencies so fostered and fixed by intelligent care that big yields were the perfectly natural result. The poor yields were due to an inherited

tendency, furthered by neglect, to produce nubbins and barren stalks.

Seed Corn Improvement

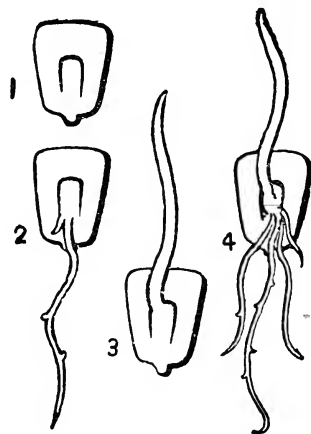
We call particular attention to the work we have carried on for some years in the line of seed corn improvement; by scientific selection, breeding, cultivation, detasseling, etc.

An old theory revised: The United States Department of Agriculture, in Bulletin No. 191, advocates the use of first generation hybrids for the increase of the yield of corn. This theory was first advanced by Prof. W. J. Beal of the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station as early as 1876, but his work in this direction was not commonly accepted by corn growers until more recently.

Don't Plant Any Seed that Will Not Germinate Good and Strong

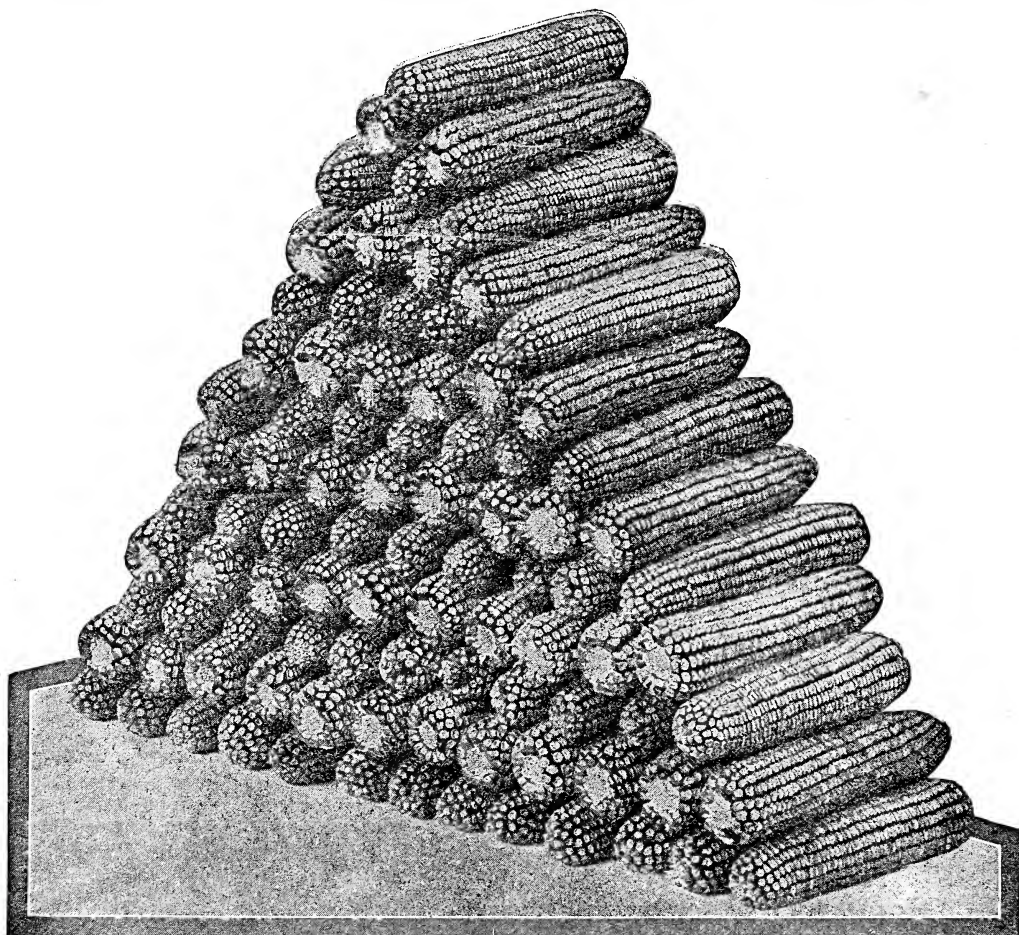
Mr. Adolph Johnson of Lake County, this state, personally informed us that the Jones-Wimple Pedigreed Yellow Dent corn yielded almost double that of his other variety of corn. He said this fact became very evident while they were husking, as one row of our corn husked almost as much as two rows of his common variety, and rows were the same length. He says he was told by an Iowa man that his field was one of the finest that he had seen and he was immediately interested in seed that would produce such a crop.

Mr. Thomas Kelley, President of the National Live Stock Commission Co., of Chicago, who last year purchased twenty-five bushels of Jones-Wimple Pedigreed Yellow Dent corn to plant on his farm at Monon, Ind., writes it matured from two to **Three Weeks Earlier than their Native Corn.**



1-Dead. 2-Weak, rootless only. 3-Weak, sprout only. 4-Strong, both sprout and rootlets.

JONES DAKOTA GROWN SEED CORN—Continued



Bushel of Jones-Wimple Pedigreed Yellow Dent seed corn sold for \$85 at auction at Beresford, S. D. We can furnish corn from the same field which will produce as much corn per acre for less money.

The Value of Good Seed Corn Can Hardly Be Estimated

One bushel will plant about eight acres. If this bushel cost you \$8.00, the price for planting your seed corn will only be \$1.00 per acre. You do not hesitate to sow wheat, barley or oats that will cost over \$1.00 per acre for seed. Why should you for corn?

Corn is the most valuable crop that can be grown on the farm. If you expect to grow on your farm sixty or seventy bushels per acre, which you should, you must have well-bred seed corn to start with. Farmers generally understand the great mistake made by inbreeding any kind of stock, the same is true of seed corn by inbreeding year after year. By careful experiments of Agricultural Colleges it has been fully demonstrated that to increase the yield of corn it must be cross-bred year after year. Our Jones-Wimple Pedigreed Yellow Dent has had just such breeding for the past eight years, reducing percentage of nubbins and barren stalks to the minimum. A great many of our customers report from 60 to 75 bushels per acre which they grew from seed purchased of us. You can do the same with proper seed and good cultivation. Better to pay \$10 per bushel for well-bred seed corn that will give a good yield, than plant poor, inbred corn given you for nothing.

We guarantee our seed corn to be Dakota-grown, and if not satisfactory when received, we will refund the money paid for the same when it is returned to us.

O. S. JONES SEED CO., Sioux Falls, S. D.

Gentlemen: I planted the three bushels of Jones-Wimple Pedigreed Yellow Dent corn purchased of you last spring, on twenty acres. This corn was planted on good, well-manured ground on the 11th or 12th of May. Ripe corn could be picked from the field in August.

The twenty acres yielded 1367 bushels box measure, and 1330 bushels by weight, making nearly 70 bushels to the acre.

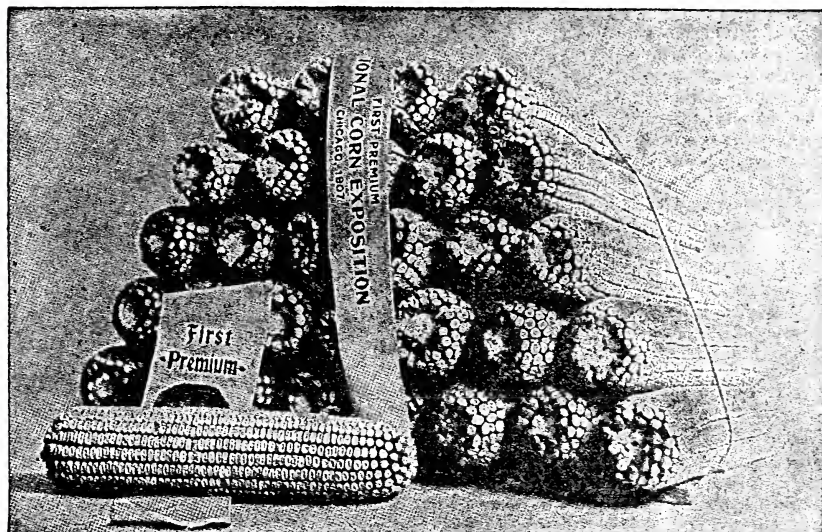
The quality of the corn is excellent, sound and ripe, fine, large, shapely ears, with the Wimple depth of kernel. This corn was nearly double in yield that of any other corn I raised. I shall greatly increase my acre of Jones-Wimple Pedigreed Yellow Dent next season. It is great corn,

Yours very truly,

J. W. GOFF.

Lake County, S. D.

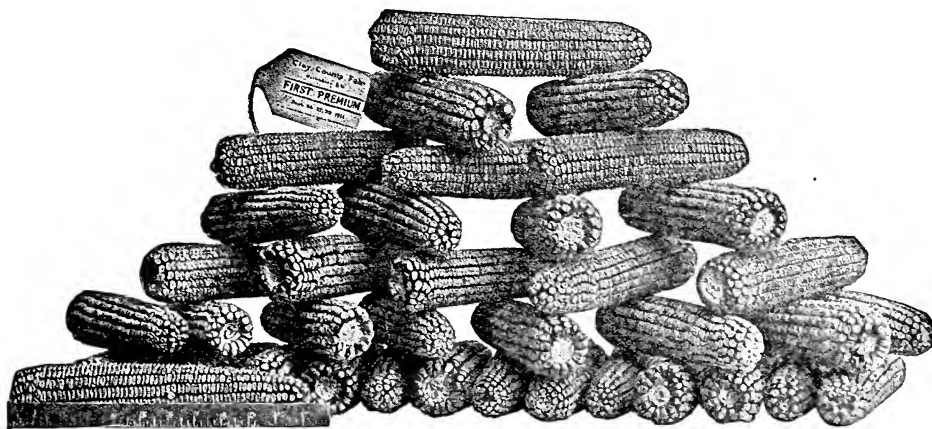
JONES DAKOTA GROWN SEED CORN—Continued



Above is reproduced from a photograph of the ears of Jones-Wimple Pedigreed Yellow Dent that took first premium and sweepstakes at the National Corn Show held in Chicago in 1907, winning \$5,000.00 in premiums. These ears were entered in competition with 360 exhibitors from four different states.

Jones Wimple Yellow Dent

As the name implies it is a yellow dent corn. The stalks grow to a height of about eight feet, and ears out about 4 feet from the ground. The ears average nine inches in length and fifteen ounces in weight. They hold their size almost from butt to tip. The kernel has a thick point and long chit. It is 100-day corn and matures 50 miles north of Sioux Falls. Yields more per acre, shells more per bushel, richer in protein, than any corn grown in the Northwest. Price: Per peck, \$1.25; per bu., \$3.00; 5 bu. or over, per bu., \$2.50.



The above photograph was taken of Jones-Wimple Pedigreed Yellow Dent corn grown by Mr. Meyers who purchased his seed from us. This corn took First Premium and secured the \$50.00 cash prize at the Clay County Fair.

Reid's Yellow Dent

Our stock of seed is strictly Dakota-grown; while Reid's Southern-grown will not mature in less than 120 days, our Dakota-grown seed should mature ten days earlier, an advantage that should not be overlooked by planters of Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois and Indiana. The ears are large and well filled with deep kernels. The price is very low, compared with the fine stock we have to offer. Carefully selected and tested. Hand sorted, shelled and graded; or on ear. Per peck, \$1.00; per bu., \$2.50; 5 bu. or more, \$2.25 per bu.

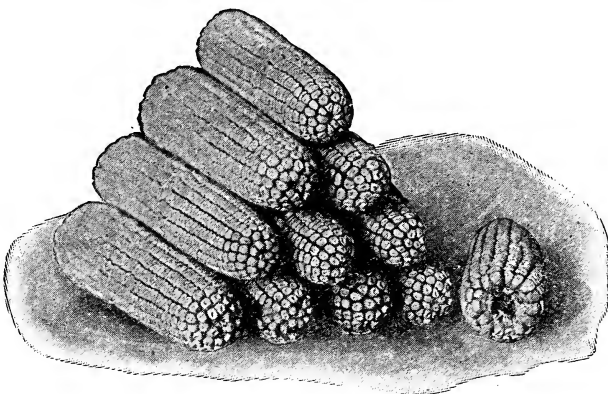
Minnesota King Corn

(Yellow Half Dent) We regard this corn in some respects as the most valuable corn ever sent out. Year in and year out, through fat years and lean years, there is, we believe, no sort that will do as well. It seems to possess a faculty of making a crop under conditions that would ruin other varieties. Not only is this our own experience, but we have received universal expression that for ability to endure extremes of heat and cold, flood and drouth it has no equal. In appearance the Minnesota King is remarkably distinct, being a half yellow dent; the kernels are very broad and of an extremely rich, golden color. Average height of stalk, 7 feet; average distance base of ears from ground, 3 feet. The ear is of good size, eight rowed, cob small. Ex. or ft., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.00; bu., \$2.00.

JONES DAKOTA GROWN SEED CORN—Continued

Silver King

The seed from which our crop of Silver King was grown was brought direct from the Wisconsin Agricultural College two years ago, where the variety originated. Silver King is probably the most productive of all white corn and shells as large a percentage as any known variety of any corn. It is the largest early white corn grown. It matures in from 90 to 100 days, and is thoroughly acclimated to this Northern climate. Our seed will mature sixty miles north of Sioux Falls safely in an ordinary season, and is particularly adapted for planting in northern Iowa, Illinois and north-eastern Nebraska, and in South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin south of the above prescribed limit. Per peck \$1.00; per bu., \$2.50.



Silver King

Iowa Silver Mine

We have seen catalogues from other seed houses which claim to have Iowa Silver Mine that will mature in from 90 to 95 days. In all our experience we have never known the real Iowa Silver Mine to mature in that length of time. We have Dakota-grown seed of pure Iowa Silver Mine stock, but it will not mature much under 110 days. As a general thing Iowa Silver Mine should be kept south of the southern boundary of South Dakota. Corn growers in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma who want this variety of corn will do well to look to us for their supply. It not only has the advantage of being Northern-grown, making it earlier and hardier, but we have a particularly choice stock of seed ears. True to type in every respect. Carefully selected and tested. Hand sorted, shelled and graded. Pk., \$1.00; bu., \$2.25.

Dakota Early White Dent

Grown ninety miles northwest of Sioux Falls. This is an extra early variety of white corn which matures in about ninety days. It can be grown anywhere in this state or south and anywhere in Minnesota south of Minneapolis. It has been grown locally with very good success and has proven to be a very good yielder. Where a white corn is desired in the northern part of this state where it is required that an early corn be planted, this is the corn that we recommend. Hand sorted, shelled and graded. Per peck, \$1.00; per bu., \$2.25.

Northwestern Dent

A yellow cap-red Dent corn, so named because of being so well adapted for the Northern states. A very hardy variety. A splendid corn for new breaking and will mature any place in the Dakotas. Fair size stalk, with ears three feet from the ground. Eastern farmers often plant for early feeding. Carefully tested, hand sorted, shelled and graded. Per peck, \$1.00; per bu., \$2.50.

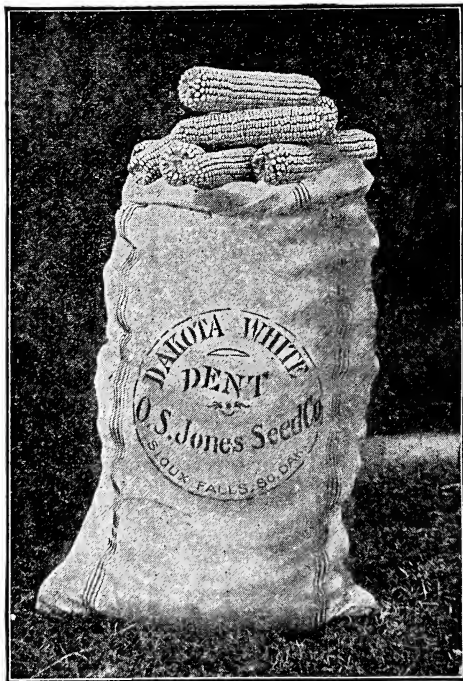
Early Murdock

Our stock of Early Murdock was grown for us in this county (Minnehaha). It is a yellow dent corn which resembles in some respects Minnesota No. 13, although it matures about ten days later. The seed which we have selected from this crop is as choice a lot of Early Murdock as we have seen. Carefully selected and tested. Pk., \$1.00; bu., \$2.50.

Pride of the North

Although this as an old standard variety, having been originated here in the Northwest over twenty years ago, it is a difficult matter to replace it by other early maturing

kinds, as it is the earliest of all Yellow Dent corns, maturing in Minnesota in 80 days, and even ripening in this Northern latitude if planted as late as the 1st of June. The ears are 7 to 9 inches long, with small cobs and very long and deep kernels which are of a very uniform bright orange color. Seventy pounds of ears will make 60 pounds of shelled corn. The stalks grow only to a medium height, and are very leafy. This can be safely planted anywhere in South Dakota or in Minnesota or Wisconsin south of Minneapolis. Carefully selected and tested. Hand sorted, shelled and graded. Per peck, \$1.00; per bu., \$2.50.



NORTH GROWN HARDY SEEDS

JONES DAKOTA GROWN SEED CORN—Continued

Special for Northern South Dakota and Southern North Dakota
Grown 90 Miles Northwest of Sioux Falls, S. D.

Minnesota No. 13

In 1892, when Professor Hayes of the Minnesota Experiment Station first took up the improvement of corn for the North, there were very few, if any, good early varieties of corn. He started with quite a number of stalks from commercial sources, among which was one given the number of 13. In breeding this corn Professor Hayes looked solely to the yield and earliness, almost wholly disregarding the fancy points which are considered so much by Southern corn breeders. By this method the No. 13 corn has been improved and developed as a wonderful producer for an early yellow dent. As with all other high yielding early varieties of corn, the No. 13 is not often a prize winner when put up in competition with the later varieties. It has been bred solely to produce corn. Since its first introduction by the Minnesota Experiment station in 1896 it has been distributed across the United States and into some portions of Canada and has found a home in a number of localities beyond the boundaries of Minnesota. Hand sorted, shelled and graded. Per peck, \$1.00; per bushel, \$2.50.



Dakota Early Yellow Dent

This variety of corn has been grown in South Dakota for a number of years and will mature in any ordinary season at least fifty miles north of Sioux Falls. The ears are of good size, kernels medium depth of bright yellow color, stalks medium height, and a very heavy yielder, being above the average of the ordinary corn. Per peck, \$1.00; per bushel, \$2.25.

Extra Early Flint Seed Corn

NORTH DAKOTA WHITE FLINT. Resulting from a careful selection of squaw corn for many years. Very much better than the Squaw. Average height of stalk five feet, average distance of base of ear from ground, one and one-half feet. Average length of ear eight inches. Per peck, \$1.00; per bu., \$2.50.

LONGFELLOW. (Eight-row Yellow Flint.) A very early eight-rowed corn of the Canada type; ears cylindrical, about eleven inches long; color rich, glossy yellow. The weight of seed corn is fully sixty

pounds. Average height of stalk seven and one-half feet, average distance of base of ear from ground, three feet. Per peck, \$1.00; per bu., \$2.50.

CANADA SMUT NOSE FLINT. (Eight-rowed.) A yellow flint corn, blazed with red at end of ear. Ears are large and round. This is a very early variety, and a great favorite in many localities. Our stock is very fine. Average length of ear, ten inches. Average height of stalk, seven feet six inches; average distance base of ear from ground, two feet eleven inches. Per peck, \$1.00; per bu., \$2.50.

Jones Jumbo Fodder Corn

JONES' JUMBO FODDER CORN. We make a specialty of fodder corn to be grown for the purpose of filling silos. The up-to-date farmer should grow several acres every year of our Jones' Jumbo Fodder Corn. It will produce more fodder per acre than any other variety and will give you entire satisfaction. Bu., \$1.50.

MONTANA FARMERS' INSTITUTE

FRED S. COOLEY, Superintendent

O. S. Jones Seed Co.,
Sioux Falls, So. Dakota.
Gentlemen:—

The seed corn has arrived and we are greatly pleased with its quality. In appearance it is certainly superior to that received from other houses.

Yours truly,

F. S. COOLEY,
Supt. of Farmers' Institutes.

DIRECTORS

EDWIN L. NORRIS,
Governor of Montana
JAMES M. HAMILTON,
President Montana Agricultural College
FREDERICK B. LINFIELD,
Director Montana Experiment Station

Bozeman, May 9, 1911.

Jones Dakota Grown Turkistan Alfalfa



From Photo, Showing Third Cutting of Alfalfa

This great forage crop is only just beginning to be recognized for its great value, both as for forage and as a commercial crop. However, it is only just beginning. In the next few years we look to see the land allotted to alfalfa doubled and trebled. It has proven its wonderful value and the man who does not recognize it and use it fails to take advantage of his opportunities. Why have so many men of national reputation exploited alfalfa? They are looking to develop the greatest resources of the country. Why do your most reliable farm papers advise alfalfa? Because they realize the wonderful possibilities of this crop and are anxious that you should avail yourself of it.

THE SEED YOU SHOULD SOW. You should know where your seed was grown. There are more failures attributable to poor seed than to any other cause. There is imported to this county every year several million pounds of alfalfa seed. This seed is sold to farmers of the Northwest in great quantities and many times represented to be South Dakota or Montana-grown seed. A great amount of this seed comes from southern Asia and will not stand the change in climate. The unsuspecting purchaser of this imported seed, misrepresented as to where it was grown, in most cases will fail with his crop or only have a very poor stand. He immediately condemns the thing as a whole. Thirty-six tests of seed by the Government disclosed the average seed that would germinate and grow is a little less than 51 per cent.

There is seed grown in our own country which, because of being grown in Southern latitudes, is not hardy enough to stand the Northern winters, and is killed out in the first. This misrepresentation as to where alfalfa seed was grown is one of the most exasperating practices of some seed dealers. It cannot be detected in the seed. In fact, it cannot be detected until the crop fails to come up the second year. You have no recourse and consequently you decide that alfalfa is a good thing to let alone.

Calgary, Alta., Can.

The O. S. Jones Seed Co., Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

Gentlemen: Replying to your favor as regards my experience with the alfalfa seed purchased from you, I take pleasure in stating the seed is well adapted to the severe climate of the Canadian Northwest, and that it germinates in a highly satisfactory manner. All my crops grown from your alfalfa seed have yielded crops from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 tons per acre to two cuttings.

I have always recommended your firm as the most reliable one in North America for alfalfa seed.

Yours truly,
THE BILLHURST SEED FARMS,
D. W. Trotter, Proprietor.

Custer, S. D., June 3, 1913.

O. S. Jones Seed Co., Sioux Falls, S. D.

Gentlemen: Please find enclosed check for \$10 for which kindly send me by express, without delay, the amount in Jones' Dakota-Grown Alfalfa.

The alfalfa seed which I purchased from you last year has done so well and looked so good to me this spring, I have concluded it is the best seed for this country. I got two cuttings last year from the seed I purchased from you, which speaks for itself at this altitude, which is 6,200 feet.

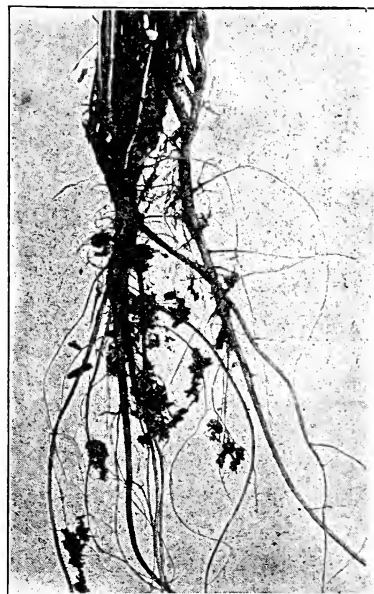
Very truly yours,

C. B. ADAMS.

ALFALFA—Continued

Our stock of alfalfa seed comes from the central and western part of this state, grown in a very dry climate of high altitude and without irrigation. Our Dakota-grown Turkistan alfalfa seed was first imported to this country by Professor N. E. Hanson of the Dakota Agricultural College, who is probably the highest authority, best posted and deepest student of alfalfa. He has traveled practically all over the world, through Northern climates, studying the best varieties adapted to the Northwest. Professor Hanson imported to this country about fifteen years ago from Turkistan some alfalfa that has been grown in this state ever since, and is considered today one of the greatest varieties that was ever introduced. The seed we are offering you of this variety is from fields that are from 12 to 15 years old. We do not believe ourselves that there is better, more hardy, heavier-yielding variety in the Northwest today. We wish to refer to you a letter which we received from D. W. Trotter of Alberta, Canada, who has 200 acres of alfalfa which is now four years old, that was grown from seed purchased from us. This alone demonstrates the

fact that Jones' Dakota - grown Turkistan alfalfa is the variety for the farmers of the Northwest. We also have another letter from Mr. Adams of Custer, S. D., who lives in an altitude of 6,200 feet, and he has found this alfalfa to be very hardy and is well pleased with it.

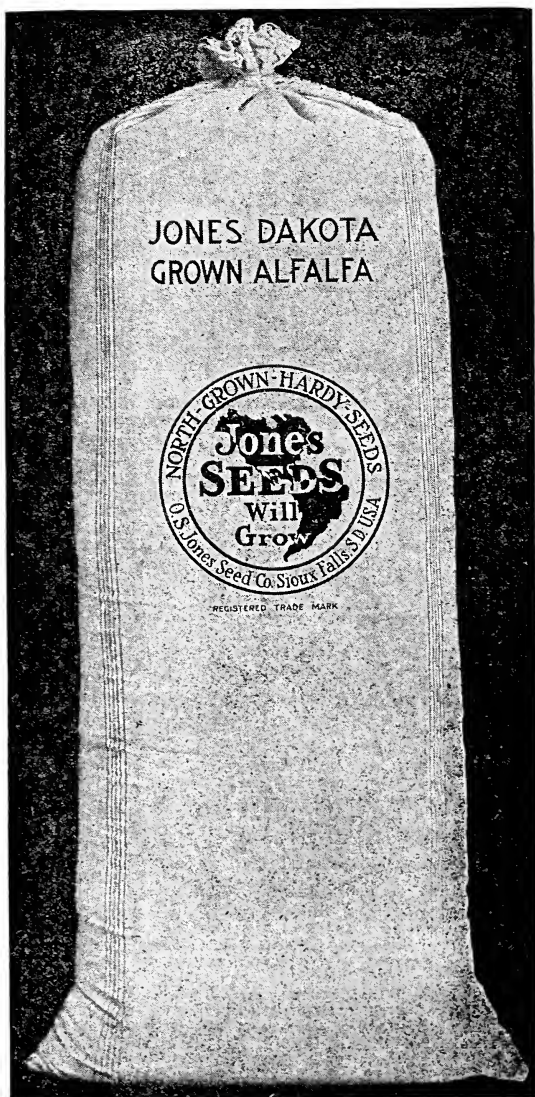


One year old roots of Jones Dakota Grown Turkistan Alfalfa

JONES' DAKOTA-GROWN FANCY TURKISTAN ALFALFA. This seed will test 99½ per cent purity and will germinate 95 per cent or better; is free from all noxious weeds, strictly Dakota-grown and the very best quality that can be produced. Price, per lb., 40c, postpaid; by freight or express, your expense, 30 lbs., \$6.00; 60 lbs., \$10.50; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

OUR BOOK ON ALFALFA. If you are interested, send for our booklet which tells how to prepare the soil and how to take care of your crop from the time it is planted until the third year. What we give you is gained from actual experience covering a period of many years. We have studied carefully what the greatest authorities have offered concerning alfalfa. Some of the authorities differ on some points. We have proven from actual experience which is right. This booklet gives you the benefit of both. If you are going to sow alfalfa don't experiment, send for our booklet and put yourself in a position to do it right the first time. This valuable book will be sent to you free, postpaid. We want you all to have one. In order to protect our customers in purchasing seed from dealers we have decided to put our Dakota-Grown Alfalfa in sealed bags with our registered trade-mark printed on them, same as above cut. Be sure and see that seal is unbroken.

IMPORTED TURKISTAN ALFALFA. Imported direct from the Turkistan country, the first that would stand the severe winters of the North, and has been worth millions of dollars to this country. We can offer this seed at a very low price. This seed is 99½ per cent pure, absolutely free from Dodder and all noxious weeds and will germinate 95 per cent. Price, per lb., postpaid, 40c; ½ bu., \$5.50; 1 bu., \$9.50; 100 lbs., \$15.00.



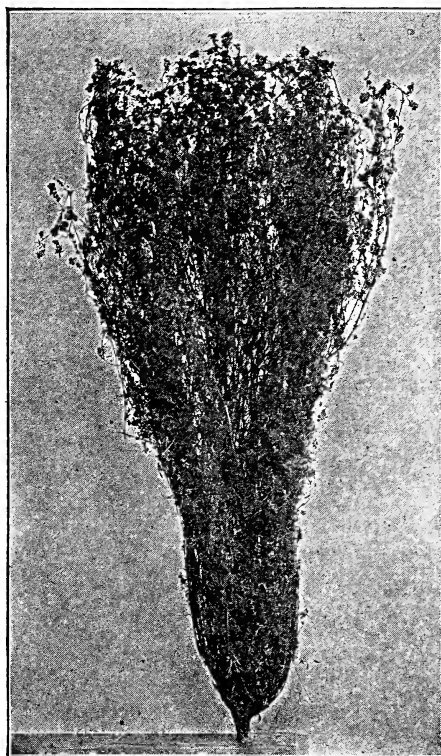
To protect customers, we have put our Dakota-Grown Alfalfa in sealed bags with our registered trade mark printed on them, same as above cut. Be sure and see that seal is unbroken.

ALFALFA—Continued

JONES' IMPROVED GRIMM'S ALFALFA. Has proved a great drouth resistant and extremely hardy alfalfa, as shown by experiments of agricultural colleges of the Northwest. A great many small fields of Grimm's alfalfa in South Dakota and Montana have proven very hardy and there is a great demand for this seed. From a very fine yield of seed this season we will make you as low a price as possible on it as long as it lasts. **1 lb., 50c postpaid; 60 lbs., \$16; 100 lbs., \$25.**

NEBRASKA-GROWN ALFALFA. We have a very fine stock of alfalfa grown in the northern part of Nebraska. Many people living south or east of us would just as soon have this seed. We can make a lower price than on Dakota-grown. Will test better than 99% pure and germinate 95%; is free from all noxious weeds. **Per lb., postpaid, 40c; by freight or express, your expense, 30 lbs., \$4.50; 60 lbs., \$8.50; 100 lbs., \$13.50.**

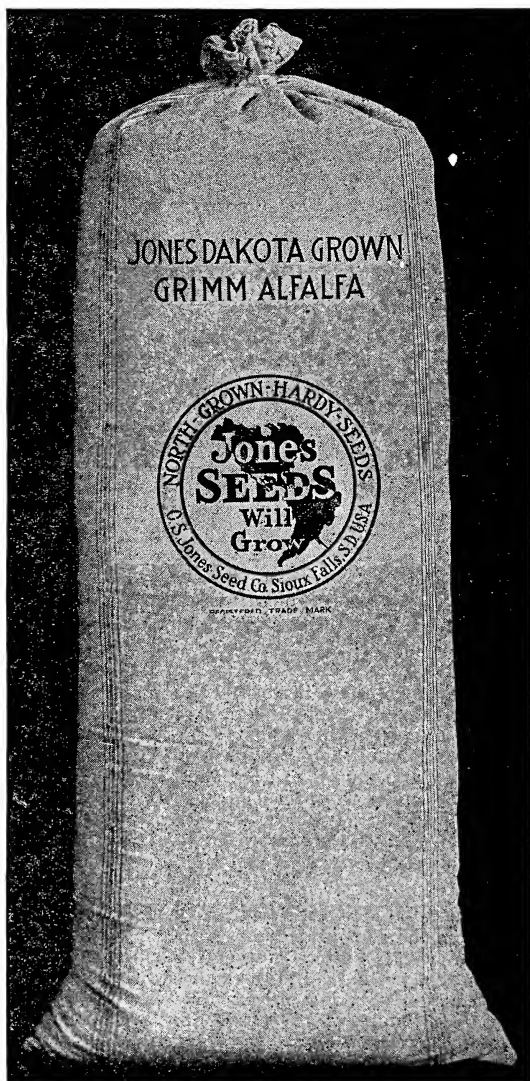
IS MANUFACTURED NITROGEN CULTURE A SUCCESS? It would seem a great waste of money and time to apply the so-called pure culture nitrogen and mitrogni for successful growing of alfalfa. The so-called bacteria in a dormant state are of



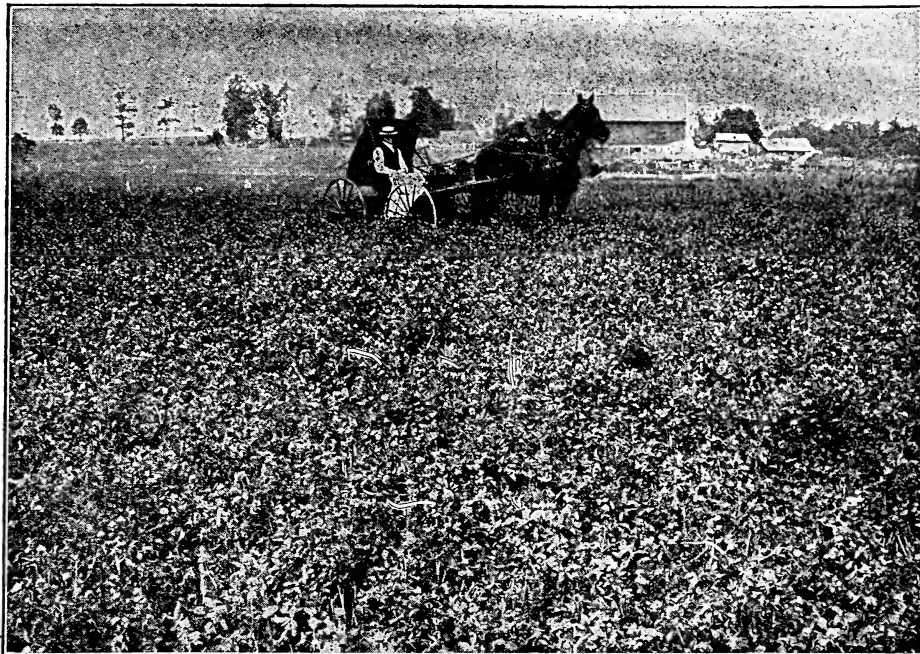
2-year-old Dakota-grown Grimm alfalfa plant after it had gone to seed.

doubtful efficiency. A failure means idle land, loss of labor and of a valuable crop. Experiment with manufactured nitrogen in "small doses." Soil inoculation is practical, efficient and inexpensive; it is successful and recommended by all authorities. Obtain soil from a sweet clover field or from a field of alfalfa and sow broadcast 400 pounds per acre.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER (*Melilotus alba*) (Bokhara Clover). Is a hardy biennial plant, erect and branching in growth. Starts very early in spring, blooms, matures its seed and dies. There is usually enough seed scattered to re-seed, and crop is continuous unless cut before seed ripens. When young the plants closely resemble alfalfa. Seems to grow in all climates with little regard to the character of the soil. Stands more dry weather than alfalfa, yet is often found growing in low, wet places. It sends its roots to a great depth. It is a legume like Red Clover and Cowpeas and has the faculty of extracting nitrogen from the air and storing it up in its roots, thus fertilizing the soil for use of succeeding crops. It is a valuable forage crop; while some animals refuse it at first because of its peculiar taste and odor, they soon learn to like it, and thrive on it. In food value it does not differ greatly from alfalfa. The crop may be pastured closely and there is little danger of bloating. For hay it should be cut just as it is coming into bloom and is handled in much the same way as alfalfa. An excellent plant for bee pasture, blooming from June to October. Can usually be destroyed by mowing when in full bloom. Seed may be sown on the bare ground during the winter, with spring grain crops during March, or on well-prepared ground during April and May. Requires just enough loose soil on top to cover seed. About 12 to 15 lbs. of seed is required for an acre. Should be extensively seeded on soil to be seeded later to alfalfa; produces the nodules essential to successful alfalfa production. White-flowering sweet clover should be seeded for hay. The yellow produces a coarse, bitter hay not relished by stock; but for green manure and producing nitrogen in the soil the yellow-flowering is efficient. Our stock is free from fowl seed; high germinating. **Write for prices.**



NORTH GROWN HARDY SEEDS



Grass and Clover Seed

Prices subject to market changes

The fact of the superiority of Northern-grown clover seed is established. Seed taken from the North to the South yields greater and in every way is superior to the seed produced anywhere else than in Northern latitudes. In buying clover seed the purchaser should get positive assurance as to where it was grown, as it makes all the difference in the world. South Dakota leads all Northern states in the quality of its clover seed.

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER. Grown largely for pastures; rank grower, very valuable for fertilizing. Foliage, flower and stem are darker in color than the Medium Red Clover. It ripens later, and makes only one crop. It is not so hardy as the Medium Red Clover. 1 lbs., postpaid, 40c; 15, \$3; 60, \$10.20; 100, \$17.

MEDIUM RED CLOVER. One of the best methods known to regain fertility in the soil is to sow red clover with spring crops. It also makes a wonderful pasture after the other grain is taken off. You know the benefit of clover pasture for hogs and cattle. If no other grasses are used, sow at the rate of 10 to 12 lbs. per acre. If sowed with timothy use 8 lbs. of each. Our Dakota Fancy is the finest that we could buy, cleaned right down to purity. Our Extra Choice is good seed in every respect, but not as fancy grade. Dakota Fancy Medium Red Clover: Price, 1 lb., postpaid, 40c; 1/4 bu., \$3.00; 60 lbs., \$10.20; 100 lbs., \$17.

ALSIKE (or Swedish). Its greatest value is for sowing with other clover and grasses, as it forms a thick bottom and greatly increases the yield of hay. The heads are globular and fragrant, much liked by bees, which obtain a large amount of honey from them. A very hardy perennial. Sow in spring or fall. When sowed with timothy, sow 4 lbs. of Alsike and 8 lbs. of timothy to the acre. Dakota Fancy Alsike: 1 lb., postpaid, 45c; 1/4 bu. (15 lbs.), \$4.00; 1/2 lb., \$7.50; 1 bu., \$14.00.

WHITE CLOVER. A small creeping perennial variety, valuable for pasture and for lawns. It accom-

modates itself to a variety of soil, but prefers moist ground. A mixture of white clover and Kentucky blue grass makes a very nice lawn. Price, 1 lb., postpaid, 50c. Write for prices in quantities.

PERMANENT MEADOW AND PASTURE MIXTURES. Conditions differ a great deal. To have a permanent pasture or meadow it takes certain kinds of grass for certain kinds of soil. If you will tell us the kind of soil you have—high or low, heavy or sandy—we will be glad to make a mixture for you of grasses suitable for such soils and give you the quantity it will take to sow per acre. 100 lbs., \$14.00.

ENGLISH OR PERENNIAL RYE GRASS. This is becoming well known in this country as a valuable pasture grass which will bear frequent close cropping. Produces an abundant foliage which remains bright and green during the season. The hay is relished by all kinds of stock. It will grow well on almost any land, but does better on such land as will produce a good corn crop. 100 lbs., \$7.50.

Timothy Seed

Our timothy seed was all grown in South Dakota. We have only one kind, and that is the best. It is one of the paying hay and seed crops the farmer can raise. You will make no mistake in buying Dakota-grown seed. Price, per lb., postpaid, 20c; by freight \$3.15 per bu. Samples of Seeds mailed on application.

Lawn Grass Seeds

Prices subject to change without notice. Samples of seeds mailed on application.

Essentials for a fine lawn: Rich, well-drained soil, made as fine, smooth and mellow as possible; wise selection of seeds, and sowing so as to give the young plants a chance to become well established before being subjected to very dry or cold weather or to the direct rays of the hot summer sun. No lawn will be beautiful without frequent mowing and rolling. In spring, sow as early as possible, making the surface very fine and smooth, then raking it over and sowing the seed just before a rain or cover by rolling with light roller. For fall seeding sow before autumn rains and early enough to become well established before very cold weather, when a light dressing of manure should be given.

EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS. This mixture is one of the most popular on the market and will remain green and give satisfaction whenever sown. One pound will sow about 20 feet square. Price postpaid, 1 lb., 40c; per 100 lbs., by freight, \$17.00.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. Valuable as a pasture and also makes beautiful lawns and terraces. It is the first plant life seen in the spring and the last to be dried up by the frost of winter. It is never winter killed and the severest drouth does not kill it out. Our seed is strictly Kentucky Blue Grass, thoroughly clean. In sowing for pasture sow from 25 to 28 lbs., when sown alone. It mixes well with clover and alsike in pasture. 1 lb., postpaid, 45c; 100 lbs., \$15.00.

RED TOP. This grass is particularly valuable for low, moist or swampy land. In the South this is used very extensively for planting in this kind of soil. It makes a very tough sod and good pasture and also hay on land that otherwise would be worthless. There are thousands of acres of that very same kind of land in the Northwest, and it could practically be reclaimed for pasture by seeding red top. Dakota Fancy Red Top, solid seed, 1 lb., postpaid, 40c; 100 lbs. \$24.

ORCHARD GRASS. The particular feature about orchard grass is that it grows and thrives in the shade. It is generally sown in orchards for which reason it takes its name. It makes a fine pasture and is out in the spring as early as Kentucky Blue Grass. It grows faster than the Blue Grass, therefore affords earliest pasture. 1 lb., postpaid, 45c; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

BROMUS INERMIS. If you live in a section of the country where timothy and clover will not grow Bromus Inermis does very well for an early pasture, but if your soil is adapted to such crops as clover, etc., we do not recommend it. We can supply any one desiring it with good, clean seed. Prices: 1 lb., postpaid, 40c; 100 lbs., \$15.00.

SAND OR WINTER VETCH. A very good forage plant, not extensively known or raised in the Northwest. It will grow almost anywhere, even on poor, light land. It will grow where clover cannot. Particularly valued for early pasturing, besides being a good fertilizer. It can be sown in the spring after the frost is out of the ground, or in August or September. Sow about one bushel per acre with rye or oats for nurse crop. Prices: 1 lb., postpaid, 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.20; 1 bu., 60 lbs., \$7.00.

SPRING VETCH. Spring Vetch is not as hardy as the winter variety, nor will it give results on poor light soil. Sow same quantity as winter variety, with nurse crop. 1 lb., postpaid, 20c; 10 lbs., 70c; 1 bu., \$4.

EARLY AMBER CANE. One of the best of all fodder plants; relished by stock and can be grown easily on any corn land. Should not be planted before the middle of May. For fodder crops sow 50 to 60 lbs. per acre broadcast; drills or rows, about half this quantity. Price, per 100 lbs., \$5.50.

KAFIR-CORN. Grown extensively in the South. Makes the best kind of fodder for cattle and horses

and is easily grown. The seed makes excellent poultry food and will grind into flour much like wheat. Very frequently will yield 50 to 60 bushels per acre. Does not require much moisture. When planted the same as common corn, 5 lbs. of seed per acre is required. For fodder sow $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bu. broadcast. Prices: 1 lb., postpaid, 20c; 100 lbs., \$3.50.

FIELD PEAS. (Yellow.) A particularly desirable crop for enriching and fertilizing soil that is run out. Only second to clover in their soil-enriching properties. Vines, pods and all can be fed to milch cows with particularly fine results. For peas alone, one acre will yield 80 to 55 bushels. We have often sowed peas and oats together, using about $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. of each to the acre. This affords a double crop. They can be threshed at one time and easily separated. When this is done, sow the peas first and plow them under from 3 to 4 inches, then drill the oats in. If you have a field that is run out and want to bring it up, plant field peas and you can look for a fairly good crop on even poor soil. This variety grows from 3 to 4 feet high. They are vigorous and a heavy yielder. 1 qt., postpaid, 30c; 1 qt. by express or freight, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 75c; 1 bu., \$3.25.

Cowpeas

WHIPPOORWILL. Also a valuable fertilizer and an exceptionally nutritious fodder. The Whippoorwill is probably the most popular Cowpea and yields a good crop of peas besides the fodder. Very valuable for fattening cattle. 1 qt., postpaid, 35c; 1 qt., frt. or ex., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.00; 1 bu., \$3.75.

THE NEW ERA. Fully 2 weeks earlier than the Whippoorwills, a great advantage; one-third smaller; called bunch variety; similar in growth, but produce more seed than the Whippoorwills and, where well known, are used exclusively. No advantage to plant until the soil becomes warm. The Cowpea is becoming more and more popular each season, and under favorable circumstances will produce an abundant crop on land too poor for corn. We aim to carry a full line of seed and will be pleased to send samples. $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.00; 1 bu., \$4.00.

Feterita

We sold Feterita for the first time last spring, and for the last two months the agricultural papers have been telling about the wonderful yield made by this new grain during one of the worst drouths that the Middle West has ever experienced. Feterita is from 20 to 50 days earlier than Kafir-Corn, is not bothered by chinch bugs, makes good fodder; in some instances made an excellent yield of grain without having received any rain from the day it was planted until it was harvested. No variety of seed of any kind has ever sprung so suddenly into such popular favor. Feterita has taken the country by storm. Price, \$8.50 per 100 lbs.

Write for Prices in Larger Quantities.

Millet

JAPANESE MILLET OR BILLION-DOLLAR GRASS. The accompanying photograph is of three heads of Japanese Millet which are $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. If allowed to ripen, this variety would yield as many bushels per acre of seed as a crop of oats. The Japanese Millet often grows six feet tall. It has wonderfully luxuriant growth and produces an immense amount of hay per acre of excellent feeding value. Sow in May for best results, 15 to 20 lbs. per acre. If desired for hay, cut before it heads out, or it can be left to ripen and threshed same as timothy. Price, 1 bu. of 40 lbs., \$1.40.

GERMAN MILLET. We have both Northern and Southern-grown seed. In ordering, please specify which you desire. The Southern-grown will yield a bigger crop of hay, but the seed will mature only in occasional seasons. The Northern-grown will yield hay and seed crop. Our stock is clean and plump, with the bright golden color. To sow an acre requires about $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel to 3 pecks. Price, 1 bu., \$1.50.

EARLY FORTUNE. A new variety, very early, heading in about 30 days on an average. In seed and hay both it yields heavily. The seed is red and two or three times the size of German Millet. Price, 1 bu., \$1.40.

SIBERIAN MILLET. Particularly valuable for Northern planting as it is a native of a Northern climate. About two weeks earlier than German Millet. Very hardy and very successful drouth resister. It yields from 30 to 45 bushels of seed per acre, and also yields heavily in hay of very fine quality. Price, 1 bu., \$1.40. Prices subject to market changes.

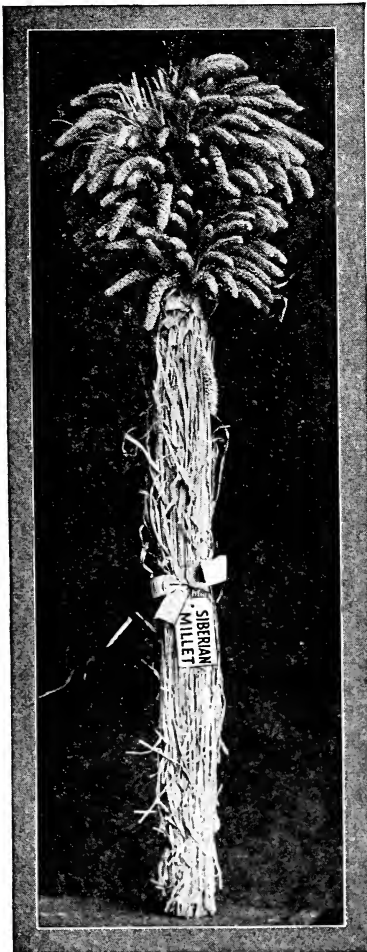
HUNGARIAN. (Dark seed.) Often called Hungarian Grass. Many regard this as being better even than German Millet, as it is about one week earlier and requires less moisture. The hay is fine and of excellent feeding value. It is especially valuable because of its short season to make a fine crop of most excellent hay. Much used as a catch crop, and for following such crops as early potatoes and barley, for a crop of hay, thus giving two crops on the same land in one year. Not so coarse as some other varieties, but yields quite heavily, from 2 to 4 tons of hay to the acre being an ordinary crop. Hay is quite leafy, of fine quality. Price, \$1.50 per bu.

HOG or BROOM CORN MILLET. Grown for the same purpose for which other millets are sown, but yields enormously of seed, even 60 to 70 bushels to the acre, and this seed is very advantageously used for fattening swine and other stock, and is of special value for this purpose in sections where corn cannot be safely or cheaply grown. Seed also makes very fine feed for poultry and young chicks. It is very similar to Early Fortune Millet, except that the seed is yellowish-white in color. It will mature in about two months from sowing the seed. Fancy Recleaned Hog or Broom Corn Millet, \$1.40 bu.

KURSK MILLET. From Kursk, Russia; extensive experiments at both South Dakota stations have demonstrated the superiority of this new variety. It ranks very high both as a hay and seed producer, and in dry years the weight and quality of hay have been far superior to other sorts. While on moist lands the German or other Southern varieties are recommended, for dry sections we urge the planting of Kursk Millet, knowing it will produce results. Price, per bu., \$1.60.

RAPE. (Dwarf Essex.) Ideal pasture for sheep; of equal value for hogs and cattle. An abundant yielder, it makes a very inexpensive fodder. It can be grown almost anywhere in this country for pasture, and as a land fertilizer has proven to be of great value. Our stock is the best imported English Dwarf Essex, pure and absolutely free from bird rape, mustard or any other kind of weed seeds. Prices: 1 lb., postpaid, 25c; 10 lbs., frt. or ex., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$4.00; 100 lbs., \$7.00.

DWARF EVERGREEN BROOM CORN. A very fine quality of broom corn. Brush straight, long and good appearance. Postpaid, 1 lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 65c. Write for prices in larger quantities.



The photograph on this page shows the size of head and large plump kernels of this wonderful barley

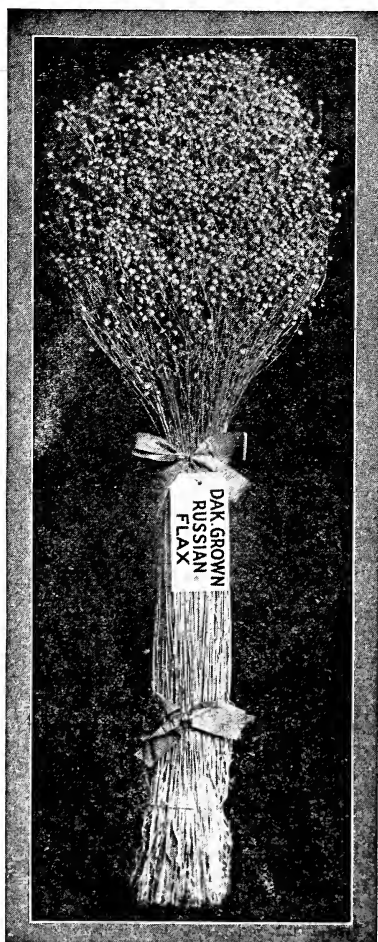


Jones Chevalier Barley

64 Bushels Per Acre. We have letters from customers who purchased Jones' Chevalier Barley and report yields ranging from 40 to 64 bushels per acre. At Highmore Experimental station this barley outyielded all others for a period of five years. We believe that Chevalier barley will stand more dry weather and produce more bushels per acre than any other known variety. The feeding value of Chevalier barley excels all others and the grain commands the highest market price on account of its appearance. Per bu., \$1.25; special prices on large quantities.

ODERBRUCKER BARLEY. History: In 1898 the Wisconsin experiment station received from the Ontario agricultural college, 5 lbs. of barley known as Oderbrucker. This barley has been obtained from Germany and grown several years on the college farm at Guelph, previous to being secured by the Wisconsin station. From this beginning the barley has been grown on the station farm 11 years now, and plants being watched closely each season and only the best selected for seed for the following season's crop. This test has been carried on in comparison with 25 other varieties, and has proven "the most satisfactory barley from all points of view grown on the station farm." Per bu., \$1.25.

DAKOTA-GROWN SEED FLAX. We have a fine stock of Dakota-Grown Flax that was grown in this county on new land, free from mustard and all noxious weeds. There is no crop the farmers can grow that will make them more money than flax, and we can offer you the very best seed at a very low price, considering the quality. The seed is put up in two-bushel bags at \$2.10 per bu., bags free, f. o. b. Sioux Falls. Prices subject to market change.



NORTH GROWN HARDY SEEDS



Jones Superior Seed Oats

CANADIAN OATS. To our positive knowledge there are any amount of oats offered for sale which are represented to be Canadian-grown that never saw the other side of the boundary line. A lot of this was offered to us some time ago, represented to be Canadian-grown oats and free from wild oats. The price made us suspicious. On careful inspection we found the oats full of wild oats, but the tell-tale beard had been skillfully removed by running it through a clipper. It was discovered that the oats did not come from Canada. There are any amount of such "Canada" oats on the market, but they are offered at a considerably lower price than the genuine Canadian oats can be imported and sold for.

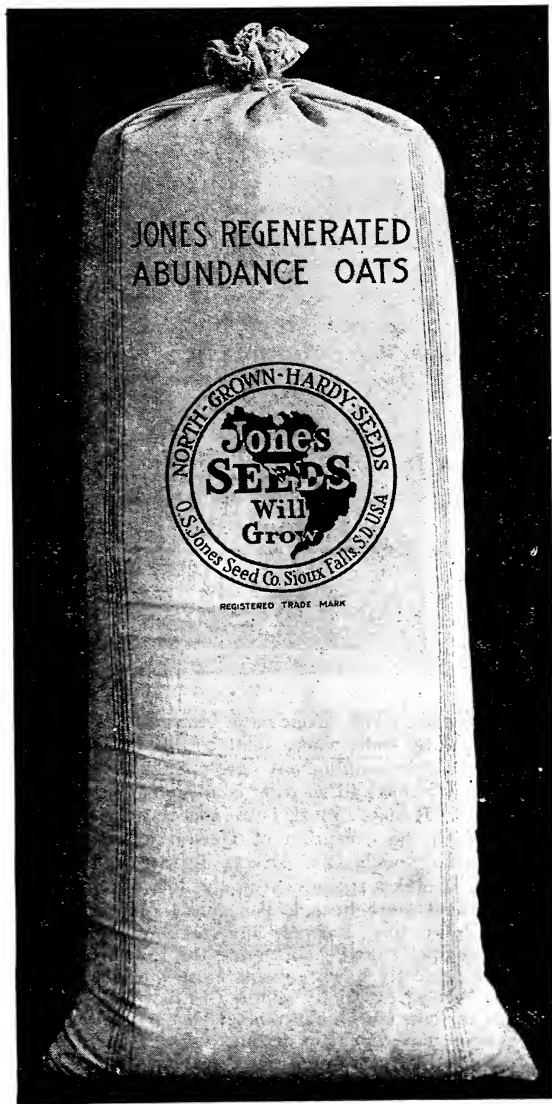
REGENERATED ABUNDANCE. These oats are grown from seeds regenerated from the Garton Co., the famous plant breeders of England, and grown by D. W. Trotter on a 1,400-acre farm in Sask., Canada. Mr. Trotter gets new seed from England every year and keeps his variety strictly pure. Their enormous yield proves that they are acclimated to American soil. They are from ten to fifteen days earlier than the ordinary varieties. Their heavy root growth resists drouth and insures a good crop under the adverse conditions which produce failure from the ordinary INBRED varieties.

It is: Strongest strawed oats in the world; the thinnest-skinned oats in the world; the heaviest-yielding oats in the world; earliest large-grained oats in the world. We have affidavits from threshers who threshed Mr. Trotter's crop, to the effect that the Regenerated Abundance oats yielded on a 507-acre field, 122½ bushels per acre, 32 lbs. per bushel. We guarantee this oats to be perfectly clean, absolutely free from seeds. We will gladly furnish sample on request, and guarantee all orders will be filled exactly according to sample. Price: 1 bu., 32 lbs., \$1.25; 10 bu., or more, per bu., \$1.00. Sacks free.

NEW KHERSON or SIXTY-DAY OATS. The earliest variety of oats grown in the Northwest, one of the heaviest yielders, and is probably the surest oats crop there is. There are farmers in the Northwest who do not grow any other variety. It is a small oats, although the hull is very thin. Not a fancy-looking oats, and does not bring as much on the market as some other varieties. Will mature about the 10th of July, coming on before the wheat and barley are ready to harvest, and also getting out of the way of the hot winds. One year we had ten acres of this variety of oats that threshed 820 bushels, machine measure, probably weighing out close to 90 bushels per acre. Price, \$1.00 per bu.; 10 bu. or more, 80c per bu.

Regenerated Stock Produces

No grain will degenerate as rapidly as oats, no crop can be improved as rapidly. Regenerated stock is worth twice as much as stock that has gone back. To get big oats crops you must have stock that is bred up to produce. Regenerated oats is oats that has been bred. It pays to get good seed.



JONES SUPERIOR SEED OATS—Continued

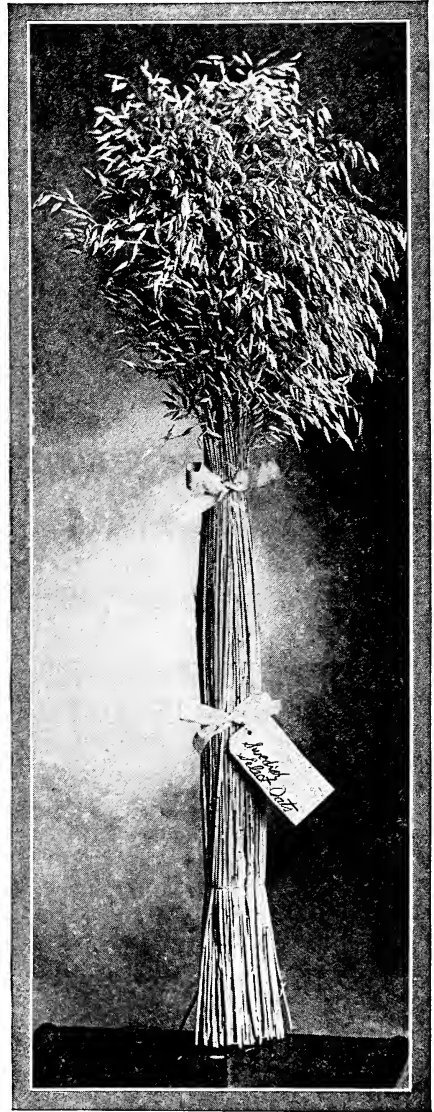
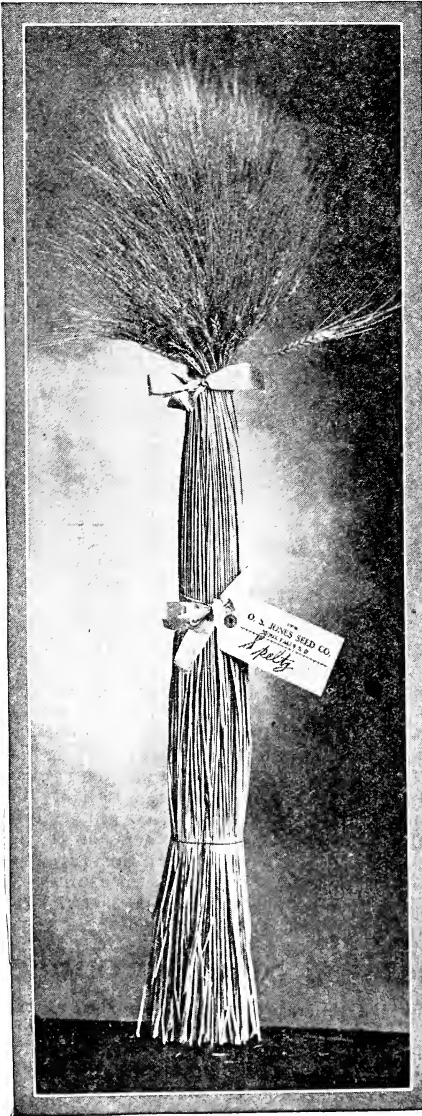
REGENERATED SWEDISH SELECT. Imported from England, and grown in Lake County, this state. Has been widely distributed through South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin and other states, and everywhere it has given yields equal or better than most other varieties. In Wisconsin it is recommended above all others. At the Highmore Experiment station in South Dakota it has won a great reputation for its drouth resistance. Per bu., \$1.00; 10 bu. or more, 80c per bu.

REGENERATED EARLY SENATOR. Our stock is from seed we imported from England, the result of cross-breeding American-grown Swedish Select and White Russian oats. By this process fresh blood is infused and the plant is more vigorous, the size of grain materially increased and naturally producing the heaviest crops, especially on heavy soils. In government and public trials this stock has yielded from 20 to 40 per cent more grain than the original stock. \$1 per bu., 10 or more bu., 90c bu.

SILVER MINE OATS. Has made a reputation as an exceedingly heavy and reliable yielder. Very hardy and prolific and yields beautiful white kernels, which are especially desirable for the manufacture of rolled oats. Mills are handicapped by inability to obtain good oats. Heads very large; stiff, bright, clean straw. Sprangle top heads long, borne low on stalk, which seems to prevent lodging. Straw valuable for feed or bedding. Demand exceeded supply last season. The crop this year was not large, but we have a good stock on hand at present time, but suggest early orders to avoid disappointment. Per bu., \$1.00; 10 bu. or more, 90c per bu.

SPELTZ or EMMER—The Wonderful New Russian Grain.

Where dry seasons are the rule, where small grains fail, or if you have a wheat field that is running out—grow Speltz. No small grain will adapt itself to most all weather conditions as freely and successfully as Speltz. Resists drouth more successfully than any other small grain with the exception of Durum wheat. It can hardly be recommended too highly. Every farmer in the West ought to sow some. It makes splendid feed and lots of it. Here it averages over one-third more bushels per acre than barley, and right in a barley country, too. Farmers and stockmen here are all talking about raising Speltz next year. Note the following points about Speltz: It is perfectly hardy; yields more bushels per acre than either oats or barley; especially adapted to dry regions; very stiff straw, stands up when both oats and barley lodge; makes a well-balanced feed for horses, cattle or hogs; especially fine as a nurse crop; not affected by rust or smut. Price, per bu. of 40 lbs., \$1.00; 20 bu. or more, at 90c per bu.



NORTH GROWN HARDY SEEDS



Wheat

Prices on wheat subject to market changes.

DURUM or MACARONI. This variety matures quicker than any other wheat and therefore can be taken farthest north. It is a particularly hardy variety, resisting extremes of weather which could be expected to ruin other wheat. The Department of Agriculture has strongly recommended Durum wheat for those sections of the country that are too dry to raise any other variety of spring wheat. In North and South Dakota the best results are obtained from Durum wheat when it is planted in the western part of these two states. It is a heavy yielder, often threshing 40 bushels to the acre. Strictly pure, thoroughly cleaned and tested. Price, \$1.50 per bu.; 10 bu. or more, \$1.25 per bu.

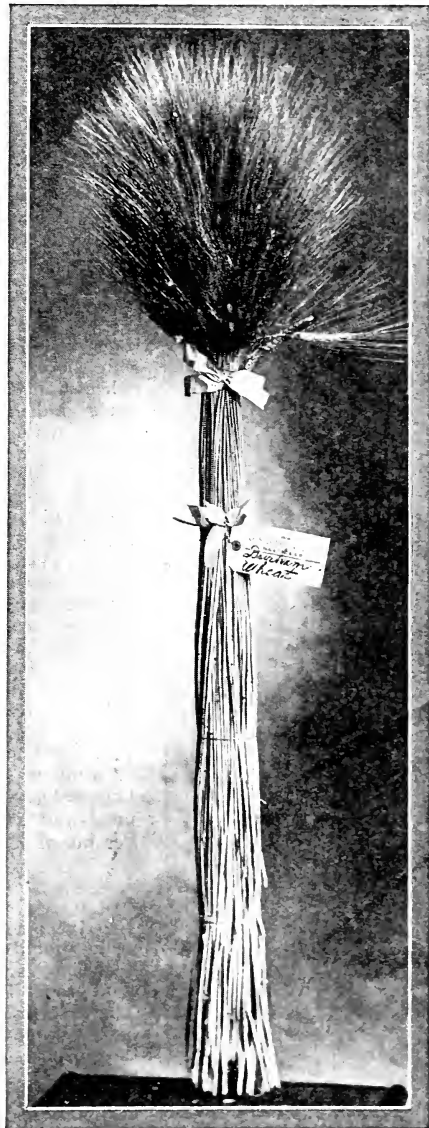
MINNESOTA 169 BLUE STEM. This variety of wheat needs very little introduction. Those who have raised it realize that there is not a more perfect milling wheat. The average yield of No. 169 for a term of eight years at the Minnesota Experiment Station was 27.4 bushels per acre. We have grown this variety when it has yielded as high as 30 bushels per acre. There is no rust or smut in any of the wheat which we offer for seed. Our stock is strictly pure and thoroughly clean. Price, bu., \$1.25; 10 bu. or more, \$1.10 per bu.

VELVET CHAFF. South Dakota Bearded Fife Wheat. This variety is a heavier yielder than any other spring wheat excepting Durum. It is true that it does not always bring the highest price on the market, but the difference in the yield considerably more than overcomes the slight difference in the price. However, during the last two seasons the millers have displayed an increased desire to buy this wheat and it has brought within 3 or 4 cents of as much as No. 1 Northern. We are thoroughly acquainted with the results obtained from planting this wheat in the Northwest, and we recommend it for South Dakota east of the Missouri River, Southern North Dakota, southern and western portions of Minnesota and northwestern Iowa. Price, bu., \$1.25; 10 bu. or more, \$1.10 bu.

MARQUIS WHEAT. This variety took the \$1,000.00 prize offered by Mr. Thos. Shaughnessy for the "best wheat in America." It was originated by Doctors Chas. and Wm. Saunders of the Central Experiment station, Ottawa, Canada, by cross-breeding the Red Fife and the Hard Red Calcutta, a native of India, acclimated to this country. By scientific cross breeding, a variety was produced that inherited the remarkable earliness of the Calcutta, and the frost resistant and yielding qualities of the Red Fife. This wheat was named "Marquis."

It is from one week to ten days earlier than Red Fife, and this fact alone should induce many of our customers to grow it this spring. In introducing "Marquis" Wheat we are offering our customers absolutely the earliest and hardiest wheat grown. It grades No. 1 hard for milling purposes, and out-yields the Red Fife. In appearance "Marquis" Wheat is similar to Red Fife, but the heads, as a rule, are heavier and the stalk is shorter, making it less liable to lodge. The kernel is flinty, a little darker than the Red Fife and more plump than that variety. \$2.00 per bushel.

DAKOTA TURKEY RED WINTER WHEAT. Extracts from South Dakota State College Press Bulletin No. 4, Agronomy Department: "Extensive variety tests with wheat have been conducted in neighboring states and of all the strains determined, Turkey Red stands without an equal. It is a hard bearded variety, tillers fairly well and stands drouth and cold weather admirably. The variety produces good pasture and sells first class on our general wheat markets. Other strains have received some attention, but in several cases they are only Turkey Red under another name." Write for prices.



State Normal School, Madison, S. Dakota, J. W. Heston, President.

O. S. Jones Seed Co., Sioux Falls, S. D.

Gentlemen: Our school garden was a great success last summer. We bought all our seeds from you and everything planted grew with surprising success. The garden was one of the most attractive features of the school, and it was chiefly due to the excellent quality of the seeds you sold us. We never before had such general success.

Respectfully,

J. W. HESTON.

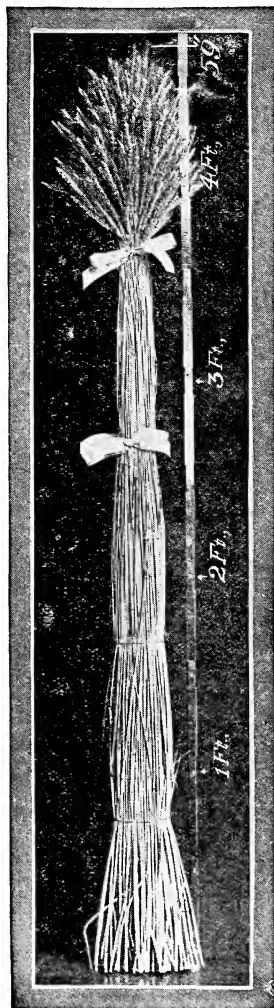
Improved White Hulless Barley

ITS VALUABLE PROPERTIES:

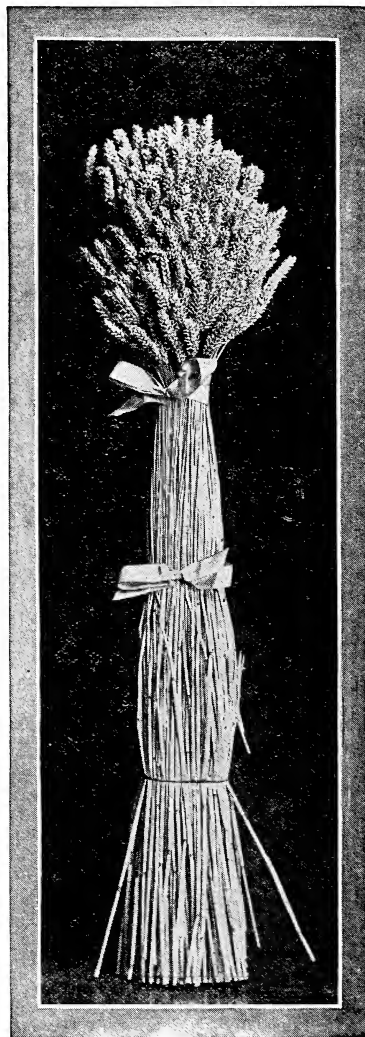
- It is hullless.
- It is beardless.
- It is very early.
- It weighs over 60 pounds to the measured bushel.
- It yields well on poor land.
- It yields enormously on good land.
- It makes better pork than corn.
- It makes excellent flour.
- The straw makes good hay.
- It is of inestimable value to every one who feeds stock.

No barley of which we have knowledge has proved so valuable to the stock raiser as the Improved White Hulless. It is not a malting variety, but for feeding purposes there is no barley raised which can compare with it in earliness, yield and quality. It has many very valuable properties. While it has sufficient hull to hold it in the head, these hulls are readily separated in threshing. The absence of beards

makes it safe to feed to all kinds of stock. Its earliness is a characteristic which is especially desirable. It will mature in from 60 to 90 days, according to soil and locality. In Montana the farmers use it very extensively as a catch crop. Those seasons in which wheat failed on account of drouth, insects or disease. White Hulless Barley was sown in June and had ample opportunity to mature, provided there was sufficient moisture in the ground to start germination. The grain is exceedingly heavy, weighing from 60 to 63 pounds to the measured bushel. The yield varies according to soil and climatic conditions, but it can be depended upon to produce from 35 to 80 bushels an acre. Its nutritive value is very great. It is fed to work horses at the rate of 2 quarts, where 4 quarts of oats would be required. The best way is to mix it with oats and grind the two together for horse feed. It is also very valuable for feeding poultry, hogs and all kinds of stock. As fattening feed for hogs it has no equal. It makes sweeter meat and nicer lard by far than corn. Per bu. of 48 lbs., \$2.00.



Mammoth Spring Rye



White Hulless Barley

Mammoth Spring Rye

Rye is a good early spring crop. It makes a good early pasture. This grain should be sown as soon as frost is out of the ground at the rate of one bushel per acre; however, we have sown it as late as May 1st and harvested a good crop. The quality of spring rye is possibly a little better than winter rye. There seems to always be considerable demand for rye straw. Rye is frequently planted to clean up fields from noxious weeds; in this way it serves the purpose of cleaning up, furnishes the best straw, and the crop of grain is very remunerating. We furnished the seed from which the crop which we offer was grown, and we have a stock of fine seed. Write for samples. 1 bu., \$1.25; 10 bu. or more, \$1.00 per bu.

DAKOTA WINTER RYE. Our stock is as fine as is obtainable. Write for samples and prices.

DAKOTA-GROWN BUCKWHEAT. We have a fancy lot of Silver Hull that was grown in this county. This is an old standard variety that ripens earlier than the common Buckwheat. It is a heavy yielder on all kinds of soil and is not easily affected by drouth. It can be sown as late as the 15th of July and make a full crop. One of the best known crops for killing out "quack grass" and other noxious weeds. Will yield from 20 to 40 bushels per acre. Price, per bu., \$1.50.

DAKOTA GROWN FRUIT TREES

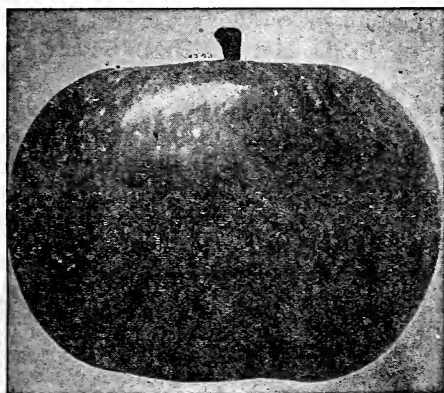
Perfectly Hardy and Will Do Well in any Locality

Apples

Summer Apples

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Of Russian origin; tree a good grower and very hardy. A young and abundant bearer; fruit medium size, round and when fully ripe pale creamy yellow; flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid, aromatic. Season, August 1st to 15th.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBERG. Large size, productive and very hardy; quite showy; very tart and a good cooker. Tree a very poor grower in the nursery. We have more small crooked trees of this variety than any other we propagate, but as it attains age it makes a fine, strong orchard tree. The fruit ripens the middle of August and is very perishable; however, the fruit is good for cooking from the time it is half grown which prolongs its season considerably.



Duchess.

Fall Apples

WEALTHY. A seedling originated in Minnesota; very hardy; an abundant and early bearer; fruit large, dark crimson; flesh crisp, sub-acid, white tinged with red; good quality. Tree fine, upright grower, both in the nursery and orchard. Season, October to December.

HIBERNAL (Russian). Without doubt the hardest of the well-tested varieties. The tree is spreading in habit and is considerably harder than the Oldenberg. A rather early and regular bearer, and productive. It seldom blights severely. The fruit is large, and color much like the Oldenberg; excellent for cooking and very good for table use when fully ripe. Season, October.

ANISEM (Russian). Tree fully as hardy as Wealthy, and free from blight. A strong grower, but not very straight. A good bearer of medium size, fine-flavored and bright red fruit. Season, late fall or early winter.

PATTEN'S GREENING. Originated by C. G. Patten, of Charles City, Ia., from seed of the Duchess. Not

quite as hardy as the Duchess with us; fruit about the same size and shape, but greenish in color. A fair eating and excellent cooking apple. Tree is rather crooked in nursery, but makes a fine spreading orchard tree. A strong grower. Season, October to December.

WOLF RIVER. Tree quite hardy, strong grower and a moderate bearer. Fruit greenish yellow, shaded with red, and very large; a great show apple; quality just medium. Season, early winter.

Prices—Apples and Crabs

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.20	\$0.90	\$1.50	\$3.00	\$10.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.30	1.25	2.00	8.50	16.50
4½ to 6 ft.....	.40	1.75	3.25	12.00	22.00

Winter Apples

PEERLESS. Tree a very fine, straight, upright grower. Originated from seed of Duchess, planted by J. O. Miller near Faribault, Minn. Fruit medium size, of a pleasing sub-acid flavor; color red on a yellow greenish ground; stem short and hangs on tree well; perfectly hardy here, but rather late in coming into bearing, but very productive.

BEN DAVIS. A tree highly esteemed in the West. Fruit conically shaped, striped and of fair quality, juicy and sub-acid; very productive, moderately hardy here, but should not be planted much farther north. Season December to February.

IOWA BLUSH. Medium in size; roundish, conical; whitish yellow with delicate pink cheek; quality fine, tart. Tree a strong grower and quite hardy. Season November to January.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING. Tree of Wisconsin origin; an extremely fine shaped, good growing tree in the nursery and orchard. Fruit large and greenish yellow; good quality. It is claimed to keep well until June. Tree is quite hardy but will not succeed as far north as the Wealthy. Very promising.

PEWAUKEE. Seedling from the Duchess. Fruit medium to large, surface bright yellow, partially covered with bright red; flesh yellowish white, juicy, sub-acid with a rich aromatic flavor. A strong grower; hardy. Season, December to March.

SALOME. Tree a medium and rather upright grower; quite hardy; fruit medium size, roundish, conical, pale yellow, splashed with red and sprinkled with white dots; flesh tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid, first class. Season, January to June.

Hybrid or Crab Apples

ALASKA. A fine strong-growing tree in nursery; makes a strong, spreading tree in orchard. Limb strong and well shouldered. Fruit large as Whitney and a much better keeper; season ten days later; yellowish green with red cheek. Very desirable for this locality.

CRAB APPLES—Continued

BRIAR'S SWEET. Originated in Wisconsin. Season, August and September. Tree hardy and long lived; heavy annual bearer; as nearly blight proof as any of the crab family. Fruit medium size, roundish; color yellow overspread with red.

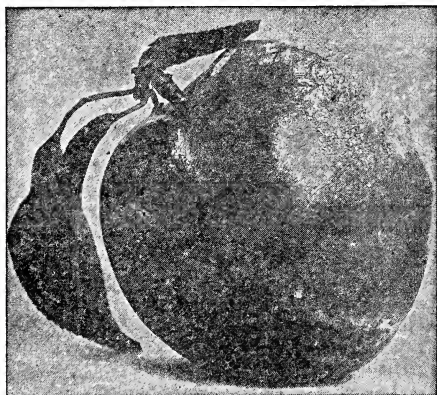
HYSLOP. An old and well-known crab; a good grower and very hardy; fruit large size, deep crimson in color; flesh white, tinged with red; abundant bearer; sometimes blights. Season, September to December.

SWEET RUSSET. Tree a fairly good grower and of good form. Perfectly hardy; fruit large, round and conical, green russet with faint blush. Very rich and sweet, the best of its season for eating from the hand or for cooking. Season, August and September.

VIRGINIA. Tree very large and free from blight; and extra strong grower; will probably stand more adverse conditions than any other apple tree known. Fruit medium size and almost completely covered with red. Ripens in September; keeps two months.

WHITNEY No. 20. A beautiful, upright-growing tree, and is very hardy. Fruit of good size, red and yellow striped, conical shape; very crisp, tender and juicy, slightly acid. A very delicious eating apple, and one of the best for canning whole. Ripens late in August and is a poor keeper.

Plums



Prices—Plums (Common Sorts)

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.30	\$1.25	\$2.00	\$12.00	\$22.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.40	1.75	3.25	13.50	26.00
5 to 7 ft.....	.50	2.20	4.00	16.00	30.00

HAWKEYE. A strong-growing, hardy and productive tree; fruit large size and one of the largest of the American plums. Color, yellow, almost entirely overspread with red, with a distinctive purplish stripe around it. Ripens the latter part of August; quality fair.

DE SOTO. Tree is extremely hardy, a moderate grower. In fact, does not make a very large tree, as it comes into bearing young and bears so heavily as to retard growth of tree. It is an annual bearer, and unless fruit is thinned is liable to overbear, making

fruit small. Fruit good size and quality. Color rich golden yellow when it begins to ripen, gradually turning red at full maturity, making it a showy plum in all stages of ripening. Ripens in August.

SURPRISE. A strong-growing tree of the Miner family but much harder than the Miner. Fruit large and red, excellent for dessert and market; flesh rich and sugary, a delicious flavor; very prolific and very promising for the Northwest.

WOLF. Tree is a very good grower, making a very fine orchard tree. Fruit about the size of the De Soto, sometimes 1½ inches or more in diameter; a perfect freestone. The pit being small, clean and white and the flavor a sharp, sprightly, pleasant acid, making it very desirable for cooking in any form. A very profitable sort and extremely hardy. Ripens late in August.

Prof. Hansen's Hybrid Plums

HANSKA. This is a cross between a wild northwestern plum and a *Prunus Simoni*; fruit about 1½ inches in diameter. The flat shape of this plum and its peculiar red color, with its heavy blue bloom, distinguishes it from all other hardy plums grown in the Northwest. Tree a very strong grower and very hardy. An early and profuse bearer; quality good.

Prices—Hansen's Hybrid Plums

	Each	Per 5	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.50	\$2.25	\$4.00

OPATA. Another of Prof. Hansen's plums and is a cross between the Dakota Sand Cherry and a very large Hybrid Japanese Plum called the Gold Plum; a vigorous plum tree in habit, with large glossy foliage, resembling the European plum leaves and like its friend Sapa is hardy as an oak. Bears almost invariably at two years old; fruit very large, measuring about 1½ inches in diameter; quality is delicious, having the sprightliness of the Sand Cherry with the rich sweetness of the Gold Plum. Skin thin and free from acidity. Pit very small; season extremely early, just when you want plums. Color dark purplish red with blue bloom, flesh green.

SAPA. This is a cross between the Western Sand Cherry and Sultan. The fruit has the glossy dark purple skin and rich dark purple red flesh of its Japanese sire. One-year-old trees set out in the spring of 1908 fruited freely in 1909 and attracted great attention as a new departure in stone fruits for the prairie of the Northwest. Sapa took first prize as a seedling plum at the Minnesota State Fair, 1909.

Compass Cherry Plum

Originated with H. Knudson, Springfield, Minn., and is believed to be a cross between the Western Sand Cherry and Miner Plum. Its habits of growth are like the Miner, while the leaf, twig and bark resemble the Sand Cherry. A fine grower, making a very fine orchard tree. Fruit about an inch in diameter and is as much a plum as it is a cherry. The shape is oblong and slightly flattened. Has a flavor peculiar to itself, very palatable and rich. An immense and early bearer, if well pollenized; should be planted near other plum trees. Tree perfectly hardy as far north as Manitoba.

Prices—Compass Cherry

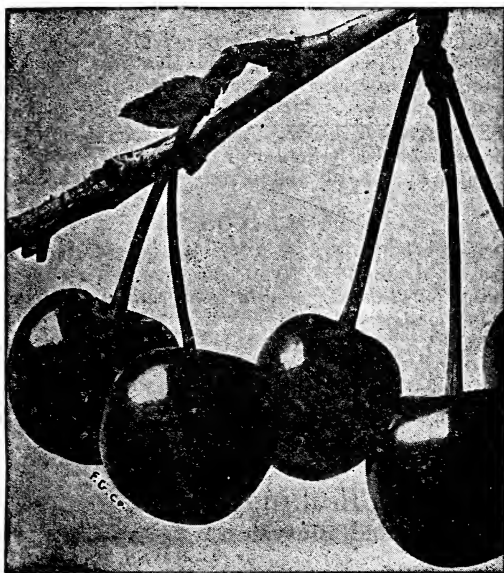
	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.30	\$1.25	\$2.00	\$10.00	\$18.00

NORTH GROWN HARDY SEEDS

Cherries

Cherries are well adapted to the dry climate and well-drained soils of the West and should be more generally planted; they are a profitable crop to grow, but they will not do well with their feet in the water. Plant in rows 20 feet apart, with trees 12 to 14 feet apart in the row.

EARLY RICHMOND. An early, red acid Cherry, very valuable for cooking. Tree a free grower, hardy, healthy and very productive. It is the leading market variety for this section. Ripens in June.



LARGE MONTMORENCY. A large cherry of good quality, and is becoming very popular in many sections, but has not been tested long here. We have many hopes for it, however.

WRAGG. A very good late variety. Fruit about the same size and quality as the Early Richmond. It is a very prolific bearer and very profitable.

Prices—Cherry

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$10.00	\$18.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.35	1.50	2.75	12.00	22.00

Currants

Plow deep and have the soil well pulverized before planting. We plant in rows 8 feet apart and 4 feet apart in the rows, giving clean culture, and manure well. Cut out old wood occasionally and keep the bush vigorous and healthy. The varieties listed here are all perfectly hardy, enduring well our coldest winters and driest summers.

The Currant is very easily grown and cared for. If the currant worm appears, dust with hellebore.

WHITE GRAPE. So far has proven the best bearer we have fruited here, bearing a full crop annually of large bunches and large-sized fruit. Good grower.

RED DUTCH. A hardy, well-known standard variety; early, a prolific bearer and does well everywhere. It is, perhaps, planted more extensively than any other variety.

NORTH STAR. A very productive red variety. Bunches large, berries large, sweet and rich; a strong, vigorous grower.

VICTORIA. Large, red; late; seems very well adapted to South Dakota; has produced excellent crops with us annually. Strong, stocky grower; heavy foliage protects the fruit from the sun.

Prices—Currants

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
1 yr., No. 1.....	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$0.75	\$2.00	\$3.75
2 yrs., No. 1.....	.20	.90	1.50	4.00	7.00

Gooseberries

Give same treatment and care as previously instructed for Currants. Gooseberries are very easily grown and should be planted by everyone.

HOUGHTON. A medium sized American variety; bears abundant and regular crops and never mildews; fruit smooth, red, tender and very good. Hardy nearly everywhere.

CARRIE. Introduced by Wyman Elliott, Minneapolis, Minn. Strong, vigorous grower and wonderfully prolific; perfectly healthy and free from mildew; very hardy; fruit good size and of excellent quality. It is indeed a very promising variety. Try it.

DOWNING. Fruit large, round, light green with distinct veins, soft, juicy and finely flavored; vigorous and productive; smooth skin; one of the best.

Prices—Houghton

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
1 yr., No. 1.....	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$3.50	\$6.00
2 yr., No. 1.....	.25	1.00	1.75	4.50	8.00

Prices—Carrie and Downing

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
1 yr., No. 1.....	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$5.00	\$9.00
2 yr., No. 1.....	.40	1.50	2.50	7.00	12.00

Raspberries

Plant in rows eight feet apart and three feet apart in the rows; give clean culture; keep down all suckers and weeds. Lay down and cover with earth in fall.

TURNER. Red; vigorous grower; early; fruit of excellent quality; a good bearer and very hardy; one of the best-known varieties and correspondingly desirable; a reliable annual bearer; our best home berry.

Prices—Raspberries

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
	\$0.50	\$0.90	\$1.50	\$2.75	\$8.00	\$15.00

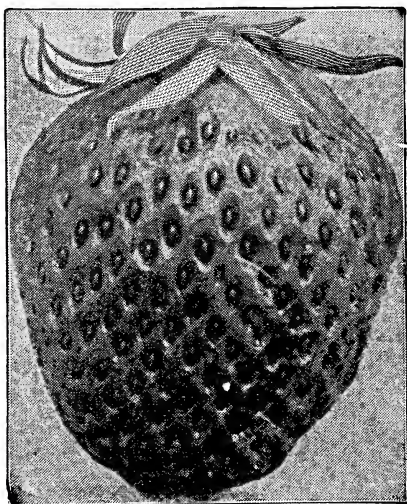
SUNBEAM RASPBERRY. One of Prof. N. E. Hansen's productions; a cross between the Schaffer's Colossal and a Northern wild variety. Extremely hardy, in fact, it is the only red raspberry that is entirely hardy everywhere on the prairies of the Northwest, even up into Manitoba. Stands well without any winter protection whatever. The quality is very good, thereby making this pre-eminently the red raspberry for the prairie farmers of the Northwest. If you have had trouble in growing red raspberries, you should try this variety.

	Each	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
Sunbeam Raspberry.....	\$0.10	\$0.75	\$3.00	\$5.00

Strawberries

Plant in rows four feet apart, with plants one foot apart in row. In planting great care should be taken to get roots well down in the ground, but don't plant so deep that the crown of the plant will be covered with dirt by the rain. If you do, they will rot and die. Mulch late in the fall with hay or corn stalks to avoid foul seeds which are so numerous in straw.

SENATOR DUNLAP. (Staminate.) Equal to the Warfield in size and productiveness, and sweeter and better. It resembles the Warfield in color and shape. Good either for home or for market. The plant is very tough, hardy and an exceptionally strong grower; succeeds well in a very wide range of conditions; the most popular sort today. Be sure to include this variety in your list; it will pay you. We sometimes think it would be well if the farmer had only this one sort.



Senator Dunlap.

S. DAK. No. 1 and S. DAK. No. 2. (Staminate.) These seedlings were produced by Prof. N. E. Hansen, Brookings, S. Dak., and give promise of being valuable for the busy farmer in the extreme Northwest in trying localities. While the fruit is quite small, the quality is excellent; being similar to the native wild berry; they will stand severe winters without any covering.

NOTE—All strawberry plants will be trimmed of dead leaves, runners, etc., and neatly tied into bunches of 25 plants each. In ordering please govern yourself accordingly, and order a full bunch of each kind, as we will charge a higher rate when we have to break bunches.

Prices—Strawberries

Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
\$0.35	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$3.50	\$6.50

Roses

Think of having roses blooming at your very door, sending their fragrance to meet you the moment you cross the threshold, yielding enough flowers to fill every room in the house with exquisite scent and loveliness from June until October! Would not such a garden appeal to you? You can have it for very little money.

June Roses

This collection comprises the common June-blooming sorts. In our list will be found none but hardy sorts, most of which will stand our winters without protection, although winter protection will improve their blooming.

MADAM PLANTIER. A pure white rose recommended for lawn and cemetery planting; does not winter kill and is a strong, vigorous grower; an enormous bloomer. Each, 30 cents.

PERSIAN YELLOW. Hardy; flowers double and full, deep golden yellow in color; blooms freely in June; the finest hardy yellow rose grown. Each, 30c.

Moss Roses

The Moss Rose is as hardy as any of the June Roses and admired on account of their bright, healthy foliage and mossy-like covering of the buds; good bloomers and large.

GLORY OF MOSSES. Pale rose color; very large and flat in form; robust and vigorous; very handsome and desirable. Each, 25 cents.

PRINCESS ADELAIDE. Blush, becoming quite pale or white; very double and well formed; the most vigorous grower of all the Mosses. Each, 25 cents.

Climbing Roses

BABY RAMBLER. (Madam Lavavasseur). An offspring of the famous Crimson Rambler. Does not climb, but bushes nicely; also submits to pot culture. Will bloom continuously throughout the summer if planted out of doors; usually blooms first year after planting. Has same bright crimson color as Crimson Rambler and blooms in clusters of 20 to 40 flowers at one time. A great novelty and a valuable acquisition. Strong 2-yr. field-grown plants, 40c each; 1-yr., 30c each.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. Perfectly hardy, wonderfully free flowering, flowing crimson, a color unheard of before in hardy climbing roses. The plant is a strong, rampant grower, making shoots 8 to 12 feet long in a season after the first year, or when well established. Flowers produced in large trusses, pyramidal in shape, often 25 to 30 in a cluster, fairly covering the plants from the ground to the top with a mass of bright, glowing crimson. Color is simply superb, and is retained unfaded for an unusual length of time. Each, 30 cents.

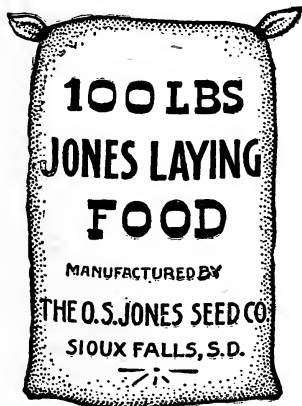
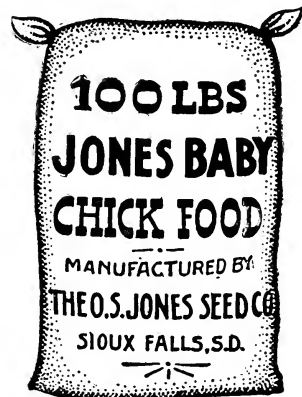
YELLOW RAMBLER (Agalia). A new hardy, yellow climbing rose, blooming after the same manner as the Crimson Rambler; flowers of medium size in immense clusters, often 35 to 40 flowers in a single cluster; very sweet scented. Color a clear, decided yellow, a color heretofore unknown in a climbing rose. Rampant grower. Each, 30 cents.

PRAIRIE QUEEN. Clear, bright pink, sometimes with a white stripe; large, compact and globular, double and full; blooms in clusters. The best hardy climber in this climate. Each, 25 cents.

POULTRY FOOD DEPARTMENT

Jones Baby Chick Food

The most important part of starting little chickens is the food. They must have suitable food ready. Don't Delay in ordering early, and be prepared to save your little chicks. Our Baby Chick Food is complete, scientifically compounded food for your chicks. It is a mixture of many different grains and seeds, so proportioned to the needs of the growing chick that it will be fully nourished. By the term "fully nourished" we mean a great deal. Most feeding stuffs contain too much fat-forming and not enough flesh and muscle-forming elements; in consequence, the chick develops indigestion and diarrhoea, which ultimately means no digestion at all, and the chick soon starves to death. Or if partially nourished, leg weakness develops and the chick drags out a miserable existence. In compounding chick food the protein or flesh and muscle-forming element is maintained high, the carbohydrate, heat-producing and fat-forming elements are reduced to their proper proportion, and the ash or mineral elements are in sufficient amount to supply the needs of the rapidly growing bird. Prices: 50-lb. bag, \$1.20; 100-lb. bag, \$2.10.



Jones Laying Food

This mixture is composed of several kinds of grain, including kafir-corn, seeds, beef scraps, granulated bone, charcoal and a small per cent of shells and grit. By our many experiments in the poultry business for many years, we found it necessary to have a laying food specially prepared for winter and spring feeding. If you want your hens to lay in the winter, they must have a food that will put their system in condition to produce the egg. We have it. This Laying Food is producing results, and giving the very best of satisfaction to all who have used it. It yields good returns on the investment. Prices: 50-lb. bag, \$1.10; 100-lb. bag, \$2.00.

High Protein Beef Scrap

High Protein Beef Scrap is especially valuable meat for poultry and gives very satisfactory results when fed dry from a food hopper. "Any kind" of beef scrap will not answer for poultry feeding. Poor beef scrap scours the bird and otherwise injures. When good beef scraps are used the results are uniformly good. Do not fail, therefore, to buy your supply from a reliable source. We have no hesitancy in recommending our brand of beef scrap. A trial will convince you of the superiority of our High Protein Beef Scrap. Prices: 50-lb. bag, \$1.90; 100-lb. bag, \$3.50.

Granulated Blood

A highly concentrated and nature food for hens. Makes them lay more eggs—in fact, keeps them busy the whole year round. Makes the plumage bright and glossy, and is especially beneficial during the moulting season. Should never be fed without mixing with other food in proportion of 1 to 15 parts of meal or shorts. Prices: 50-lb. bag, \$2.10; 100-lb. bag, \$3.90.

Meat Meal

Is a fine ground product, made entirely of meat and prepared the same way as Granulated Blood. It is excellent for flesh building and is especially valuable for feeding young chicks. Meat meal is fed mixed with ordinary meal feeds in proportion of 7 to 10 lbs. in each 100 lbs. of mash, according to age. For old stock use from 15 to 20 lbs. of mash. Prices: 50-lb. \$1.70; 100-lb. bag, \$3.00.

Granulated Bone

Ground medium fine, especially prepared for poultry food. Prices: 50-lb. bag, \$1.70; 100-lb. bag, \$3.00.

Minnehaha Granite Grit

This is from the Sioux Falls Granite quarry. It is a superior granite grit which is very hard and sharp. It is the best kind of "teeth" for the poultry. Price, 100-lb. bags, 70c.

Crushed Clam Shells

One of the most frequent causes of hens not laying is the absence of Carbonate of Lime in the food. Clam shells supply to poultry the most essential elements and greatly aids in the formation of the egg. It prevents soft-shell eggs. It makes the egg shell strong enough to carry without breaking. It keeps the poultry in a healthy condition. Your poultry should always have a supply of crushed shells before them. Prices: 100-lb. bag, 70c; 10-bag lots or more, 65c per 100 lbs.

Charcoal

Charcoal is a splendid regulator. It purifies the blood, aids digestion, and keeps the poultry healthy. Prices: 50-lb. bag, \$1.40; 100-lb. bag, \$2.50.



Automatic Feeder and Fountain

Just the fountain you have been looking for. It feeds water, grain, grit, oyster shells, etc., and is the most sanitary fountain on the market, having a glass reservoir, which is easily cleaned, and you can always see just how much water it contains without taking hold of it, and is so simple any child can fill it. Any size Mason glass jar fits it.



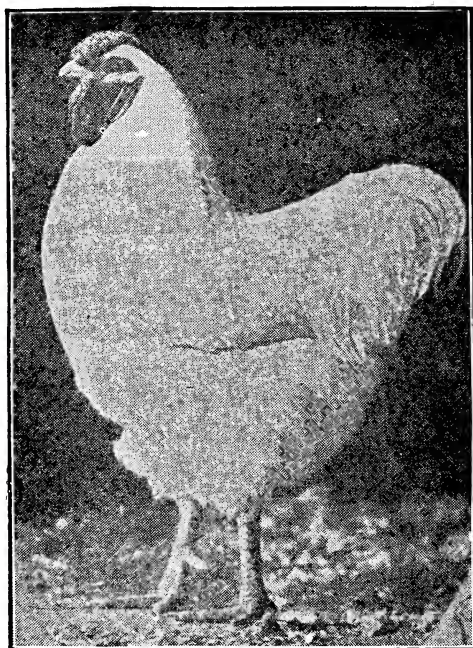
We do not furnish the jars, as everybody has them on hand, thereby saving the extra expense. Postpaid, 30c.

Clinch Poultry Leg Bands

Made of Aluminum and Adjustable to Different Sizes. Directions for Using: First, by using a knife, partly raise clincher points, then press them evenly together between thumb and finger and form band. After placing on fowl's leg, turn the clinchers down, using the knife. It is important that they be pressed down closely. A pair of small pliers is a good tool to use in making this clinch. If band is longer than required, cut off surplus with shears or if only a little too long, fasten, then turn the loose end back over the clinch and press smooth. This makes a neat, secure fastening. It should be rather loose on the fowl's leg, especially if fowl is not fully grown. Price 80c per 100.

Eggs For Hatching

We have added a poultry department to our establishment and are in a position to supply eggs for hatching from the most profitable and popular breeds. We can supply a limited number of birds of both sexes at reasonable prices.



and yellow skin make them a very desirable table fowl. As a market fowl they are unexcelled. Eggs from choice fowls, per 15 eggs, \$1.50; per 30 eggs, \$2.75; per 100 eggs, \$8.00.

Orpingtons, White

As a general-purpose fowl, the Orpington is in the front rank. They are the largest of the clean-legged birds and good egg producers. They mature quite young, the white variety are very popular and in great demand. As a market fowl they have very few equals. Eggs, per 15, \$1.50; per 30, \$2.75; per 100, \$8.00.

Orpingtons, Buff

Are about the same in general characteristics as the white, except the difference in color, and they undoubtedly breed a little more true, because they have been established longer. Eggs from good, thrifty utility stock, per 15, \$1.50; per 30, \$2.75; per 100, \$8.00.

Rhode Island Reds

This is one of our new breeds and are proving very popular. They are exceptionally good egg producers and mature quickly, being at once good active fowls. We have both the Rose and Single-Comb varieties. Eggs, per 15, \$2.00; per 30, \$3.75; per 100, \$9.50.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

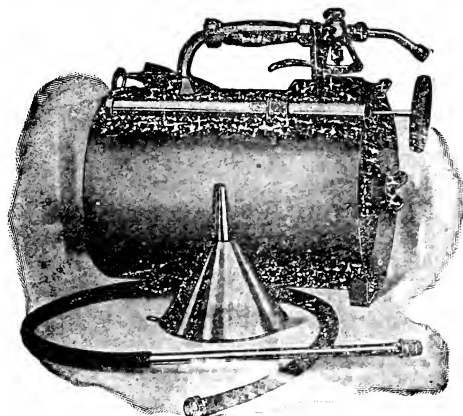
They are still acknowledged to stand at the head of all breeds as a general-purpose fowl. They mature early, are of good size, hardy, easy to raise, are prolific layers and good setters. The reputation of the Plymouth Rock as all around good fowls, is firmly established and will remain so for many years to come. Eggs, per 15, \$2.00; per 30, \$3.75; per 100, \$9.50.

Wyandotte, White

The Wyandotte White is without doubt one of the best breeds there is for general utility and also breed nearest true due to the fact that they have been established for a long time. As egg producers they are without equal, laying all the year and especially in the winter when eggs are high in price. They mature very quickly and their full breasts, plump bodies

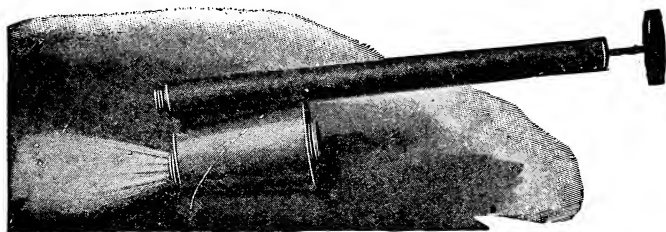
Lowell Fountain Compressed Air Sprayer

Note these Exclusive Points: 1. It is devoid of complex or intricate parts. 2. It is both automatic and positive in its action. 3. One Charge is sufficient to expel entire contents. 4. Each sprayer is thoroughly tested with both air and water pressure before leaving the factory. 5. Having convex heads, entire contents can be drained from machine, leaving it perfectly dry when not in use. 6. Heads after being seamed and riveted are dipped into molten solder, making it absolutely air-tight, and the strongest Air Pressure Sprayer made—standing five times the air pressure necessary to operate. We furnish with Each Machine—A Tree Attachment, consisting of three feet of $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, 3-ply C. I. Rubber Tubing, with spraying nozzle one foot long, for small tree and shrub spraying. Spray Crook Nozzle, 3 inches long, for potato spraying. Funnel with brass wire strainer cloth, for filling, and shoulder strap for carrying. Capacity, three gallons. Galvanized steel.



Price, Each, \$4.75

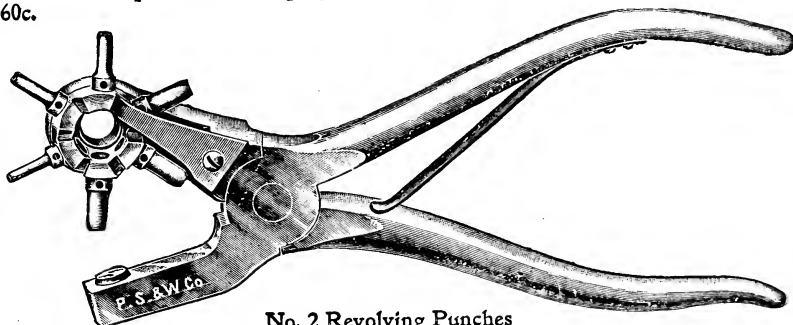
Lowell Blow Powder Sprayer



A very good little dry powder machine, especially adapted for small gardens and poultry raisers for applying poisons and disinfectants in powder form. The Ball Valve arrangement is so positive in its action that it is impossible to draw any powder back into the pump cylinder or in contact with the pump valve, thus insuring the same ease of operation at all times. The Ball Valve in the end of the pump

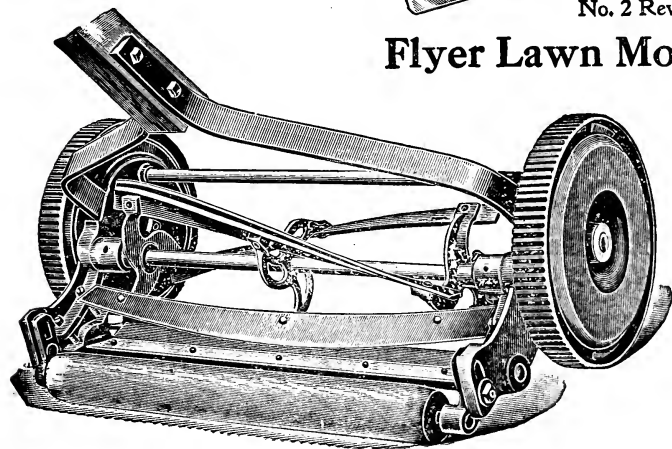
cylinder furnishes the intake of air and is positive in its action. The powder can has a two-inch screw cap opening in back for filling and by the double screen arrangement it is impossible for the machine to clog when powder is dry. The powder can holds one quart and the sprayer has an aluminum finish, giving it an attractive appearance. Price, each, 60c.

Four Tubes; each Punch fitted with one tube, Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10. This revolving spring punch has four tubes assorted sizes, made of cast steel and is nicely polished. Something that every farmer needs. Post-paid, 50c.

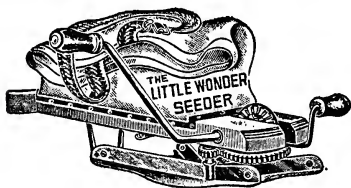


No. 2 Revolving Punches

Flyer Lawn Mower



This Lawn Mower is ordinarily sold for \$4.00 to \$5.00. This is the third year we have handled this machine, and we are able to recommend it highly because of the satisfaction given last year. A well-designed mower, extremely light, but strong, and a perfect machine. Has a three-knife cylinder, 8-inch wheels, and a special yielding dead knife. Although sold at a low price, it is not to be classed with many of the cheap machines which are merely made to sell. It is a striking demonstration of how good an article can be made by first-class workmen with up-to-date machinery. Hand painted in green and gold. Crucible Steel Blades, Oil-Tempered, 16-inch Cylinder, \$3.15 each.



The Little Wonder Seed Sower

PRICE, \$1.00

SIMPLE, STRONG AND PRACTICAL

Is Constructed with a View to Both Convenience and Service

THE LITTLE WONDER SEEDER is a marvel in its simplicity. It is strongly and rigidly built and is fitted with the only perfect shake feed-plate, a slope bottom, and the non-solder patent distributing wheel.

The sack or hopper is made from heavy cotton duck and when filled, the machine rests in an easy position in front of the operator.

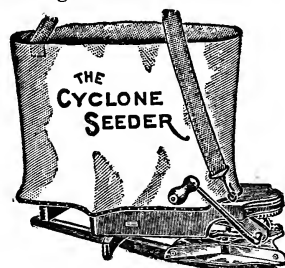
It will do splendid work with clover, timothy, millet, alfalfa (lucerne), and like seed, but is not so well adapted for oats, cowpeas, etc., as the Cyclone for the reason that the sack is not so large.

The Genuine Peerless Cyclone

PRICE \$1.50

**WHEN YOU BUY A HAND SEED SOWER, BUY A GOOD ONE
BUY A GENUINE CYCLONE**

This machine is in a class by itself, and stands out with an individuality of perfection that is not only gratifying to us, but thousands of dealers throughout the country show their appreciation by increased re-orders each year. Sows All Kinds of Grain and Grass Seed Perfectly.



The Barker Seeder and Mulcher

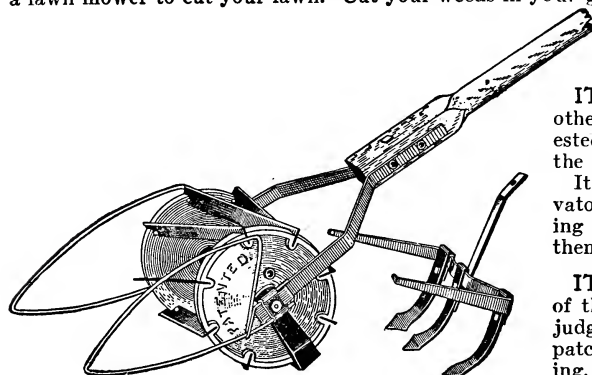
It operates on the plan of a lawn mower. It is better than a hoe. It is ten times as fast. It is easy to operate. It forms a dust mulch. Buy a Barker Weeder and Mulcher and cut your garden the same as you buy a lawn mower to cut your lawn. Cut your weeds in your garden Once a Week. It cuts the weeds under the ground as well as the weeds out of the ground. It pulverizes the ground fine, which holds the moisture to feed the plant.

IT HAS NO RIVALS. It is so different from all others that it is in a class by itself. You will be interested in it as soon as you see it. When you have seen the kind of work it does you will want it.

It makes no difference how many other hand cultivators you have used, you will be convinced after trying it that this one does different work from any of them.

IT IS A MONEY-SAVER. To appreciate the value of this tool you must take it to the field; you cannot judge it properly by looking at it. Take it out into the patch, pick out a piece of vegetation that needs weeding. Notice the work it does. Let your man work it. Hundreds of the best market gardeners and onion

growers have taken this tool to try and have kept it and bought more. Price \$5.00 for 6-inch size; \$6.20 for 8½-inch size.



Monogram Cultivators

**We Are Offering You One of the Most Useful Cultivators for the Small Garden
At a Very Low Price**

This Cultivator will do the same work as some of the higher-priced cultivators.

PRICE FOR NO. 14 CULTIVATOR, \$1.75



NORTH GROWN HARDY SEEDS

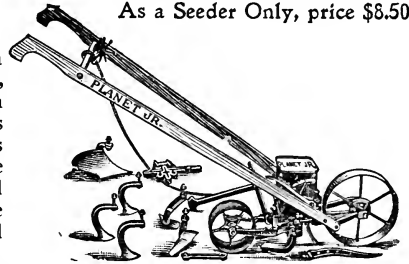
"Planet Junior" Farm and Garden Tools

We only show a few Planet Junior Tools, but we will gladly send a catalog Free on Request. You can rely on getting bottom prices from us.

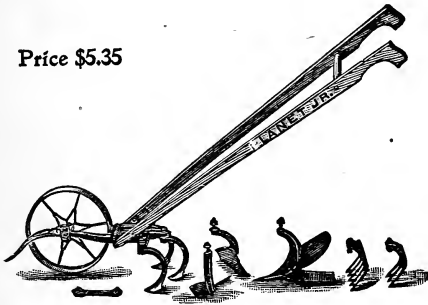
"Planet Jr." No. 4 Combined Seed Drill, Single Wheel Hoe

This admirable tool combines in a single convenient implement a capital hill-dropping seeder, a perfect drill seeder, a single wheel hoe, a cultivator and a plow. It holds two quarts and as a seeder sows in continuous rows or drops in hills at five different distances. It is thrown out of gear by simply raising the handles. The index is accurate, simple and easy to set. The drill is detached and tool frame substituted by removing but one bolt. It then becomes a single wheel hoe, garden plow or cultivator. Is useful almost every day of the season, at every stage of garden work. With this implement the small farmer can do practically all the work in his small crops.

Cultivator and Plow, price \$10.50
As a Seeder Only, price \$8.50



Price \$5.35



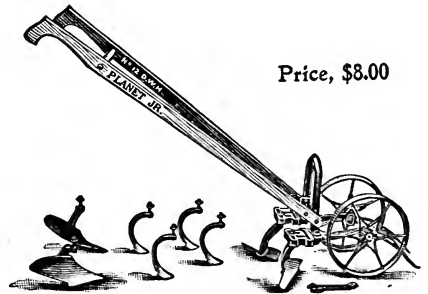
"Planet Jr." No. 16 Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow

This single wheel hoe has a very full set of tools, several of them being of new design, such as have been found to work in the very best manner. It has 11-inch wheel, with broad face; is very light, strong and easy running. It has adjustable handles and quick-change frame. The tools are a well-shaped plow for marking out, plowing, covering, and late cultivation; a pair of 6-inch shield hoes and three all-steel patent cultivator teeth; also a set of two rakes, just the thing for preparing ground for the seed drill. A practical leaf-guard holds up the plants, while thorough work is being done underneath; the frame changes in height, and the wheel may be attached to the other side of the frame, when both sides of the row may be hoed at one passage.

"Planet Jr." No. 8 Horse Hoe and Cultivator

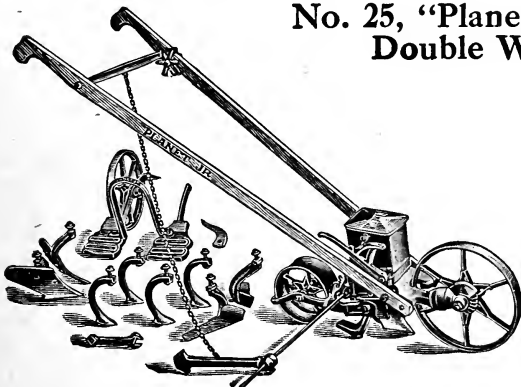
Probably no other cultivating machine is so widely known as the "Planet Jr." Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator, for it is in use throughout the civilized world. It is so strongly built as to withstand incredible strain, yet it is light and easy to handle. The Frame is extra long and extra high, making a tool that will not clog easily. The Stiff Steel Standards are hollow with round throats; they polish quickly and free themselves readily from obstructions and they clasp the frame and strengthen it. The depth is under perfect control by a new lever wheel and patent depth regulator, moved instantly in unison by a single lever, making exact work, steadying the machine and relieving the operator. Every part is perfected to make the tool acceptable to the intelligent farmer, who knows the best is always the cheapest. Without Depth Regulator, order as No. 7. Price \$8.

Price, \$8.00



No. 25, "Planet Jr." Combined Hill and Drill Seeder Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

PRICE, \$13.50



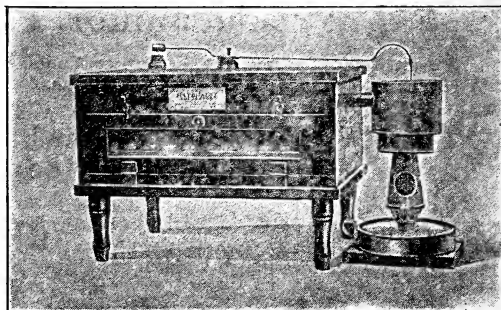
Holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts. Weight, complete, 59 lbs. It combines in a most practical way the Planet Jr. No. 4 Drill and No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe. Equipment: One pair of 6-inch hoes, two pairs of cultivator teeth, two plows, two leaf guards. This combination is intended for gardeners who have a large enough acreage in crops for a double-wheel hoe to be used to good advantage, and yet prefer not to buy seeders and wheel hoes separately. (See description No. 4.)

SEND FOR PLANET JUNIOR CATALOG

60-Egg Hatchalot Incubator

This 60-Egg Hatchalot Incubator is not only the best hatcher, but the best incubator for the price on the market today. It is made of No. 1 Cypress; has a strong zinc and steel thermostat; in fact, is equipped with a complete, absolutely dependable regulating device. The boiler is large and is so constructed that it will heat the incubator under any ordinary climatic condition. Its mild heat prevents evaporation of the moisture, so that all eggs with chicks in them will hatch, and every chick will be as large as the eggshell will allow. This incubator is sold with a money-back guarantee.

Price, \$7.50



The International Sanitary Hover

Can Be Used Anywhere



It is especially suitable for use in colony brooders; but it can be used with equally good results in a hen house, tent, barn, stable, piano box, or even a dry goods box. It can be picked up and carried around with ease.

The International Sanitary Hover provides 540 sq. inches of hovering space—200 sq. inches more than any other hover.

Sanitary Hovers are as practical for the small back-yard poultry raiser as for large poultry plants. They are warmest at the curtain—usable anywhere—ready for business wherever placed. All that is necessary is to place the hover in the colony house and light the lamp. And the easiest way to set it up is to set it down. No crowding or smothering of chicks—no kneeling in mud or dust to get at the lamp—no cutting of holes or building of platforms.

This hover is constructed of heavy galvanized iron and is always sanitary, for no mites or other vermin can collect around it, as there are no cracks or crevices for them to find shelter. It can be easily cleaned and sprayed when necessary and will last a lifetime and give perfect brooding service every day of that time. It is only necessary to lift the thermometer to ascertain the temperature under the hover. Many of our customers tell us that they raised 94, 96, 98 and some even 100 per cent of the baby chicks put under the hover. One customer says: "It has the old hen beaten a mile." But while the hover has been built on the principle of the mother hen heat, it has many advantages that the old hen does not have.

Write for illustrated booklet or call and examine the hovers. We shall be pleased to show them to you. Price, complete, \$8.50 each.

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Order Sheet for Seeds, BULBS, IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS BOOKS, FERTILIZERS, INSECTICIDES

Write your name very plainly, and give your Postoffice, County and State in full every time.

O. S. JONES SEED CO. gives no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any Seeds, Bulbs or Plants they send out; and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

O. S. JONES SEED CO.

Send by _____
State if wanted by Mail; Exp. (and Co.); Freight (and route); Steamer (and line)

To Name
P.O. Box, Street
or Rural Delivery

Postoffice

County..... State.....

Freight or Express Office.....
(Only if different from P. O.)

Date.....191
AMOUNT ENCLOSED

\$.....
(State whether Cash, Draft,
P. O. Order, Express Money
Order or Stamps.)
(If goods are wanted by
express, C. O. D., 25 per
cent of the amount must
accompany the order.)

Date Rec'd.....

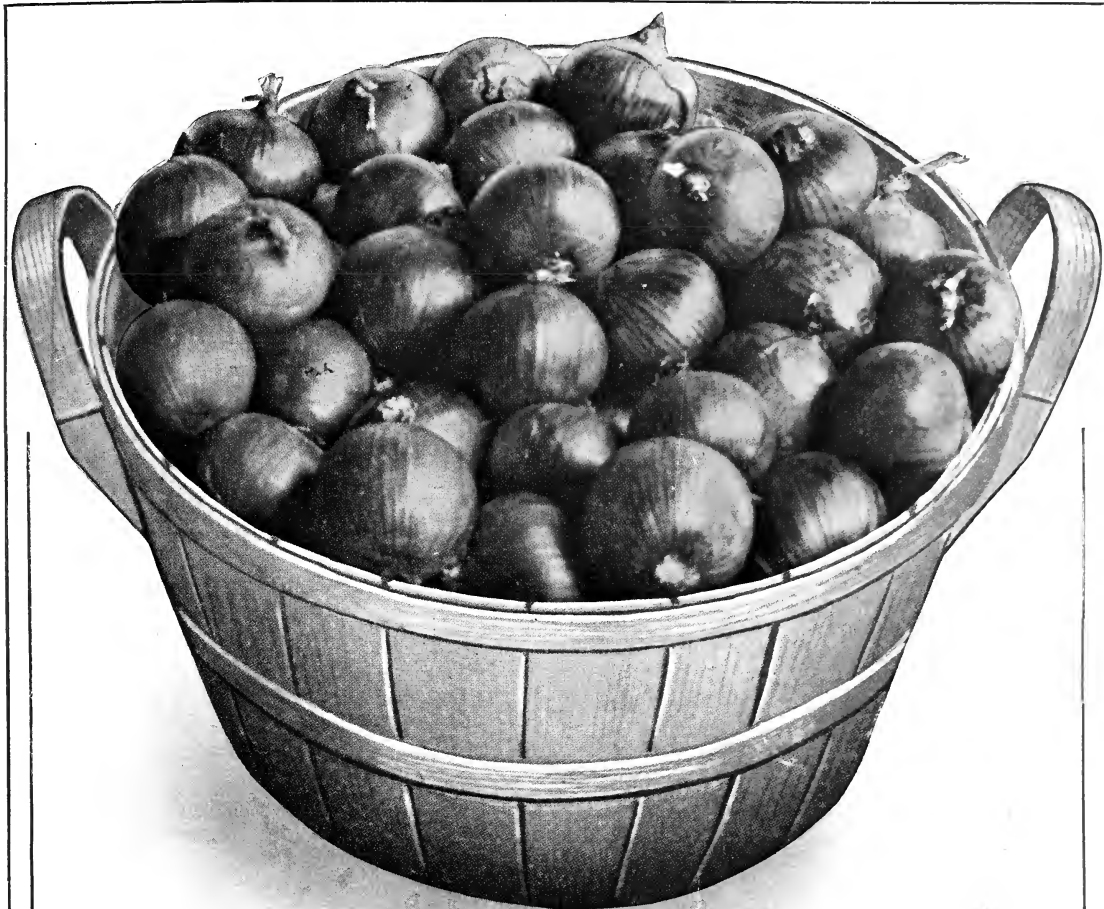
Filled by.....

Date Ship'd.....
Do not Write in this Space.

PURCHASER PAYS TRANSIT CHARGES on Vegetable Seeds by the pint, quart, peck, bushel and barrel,
and on Farm Seeds, Tools, Implements, Insecticides, etc.

[illegible]

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JONES' DAKOTA YELLOW GLOBE. If you are a farmer or gardener, we urge the planting of one or more acres of Jones' Dakota-Grown Yellow Globe Onions. Few crops will produce as great an income from a small tract of land as an onion crop. One acre should produce at least 600 bushels. The average cost of growing and harvesting an acre of onions is \$80.00; 600 bushels at \$1.25 per bushel would equal \$750.00, leaving a net profit of \$670.00. No onion has attained such a wide reputation more rapidly; it succeeds North, South, East and West, and, whether grown for the home garden or the general market, it gives universal satisfaction, yielding onions of ideal commercial size. Making a greater net profit than any other crop that can be produced. This strain produces beautiful globe onions with a brownish yellow skin and crisp, fine-grained white flesh. Our stock has been closely selected to obtain the slender-neck plant which insures earlier ripening of the bulbs. The onions average from 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, and are the best keepers among the yellow globe onions. This is a very fine variety of yellow globe onions, and we recommend them where a truly fancy onion is desired. We have many times received more money on the market for these onions than any other onions we shipped. They are fancy stock. Packet, 10c; ounce, 25c; quarter pound, 70c; pound, \$2.25.

JONES' DAKOTA FARMER TOMATO

THE EARLIEST,
MOST PROLIFIC,
BEST SHIPPING,
TOMATO EVER
PRODUCED



THIS NEW EARLY WONDERFUL TOMATO
WAS PROPOGATED BY O.S.JONES SEED CO.
WHO ARE THE ONLY ONES WHO CAN FURNISH
YOU WITH THE GENUINE DAKOTA GROWN SEED,

O. S. Jones Seed Co.,
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